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FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S NOTE WHICH KEEPS PEACE PATH WIDE OPEN

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Following is the text of President Wilson's second note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania:

"American Ambassador, Berlin:

"You are instructed to deliver textually this note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far reached by the Imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am instructed by my government to communicate the following reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liabilities where the fact of attack on neutral ships, which have not been guilty of any hostile act, by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

AS TO THE FALABA.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance, alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

LUSITANIA NOT ARMED.

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and Your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been misinformed.

WOULD LIKE EVIDENCE.

"If the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contention of the Imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussions or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge of a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to all the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibilities which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

FOR SOMETHING GREATER.

The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sared than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in, resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle, the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman has a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial Government is willing now, as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the presentation of its note transmitted to the Imperial government on the fifteenth of May and relies in these presentations upon the principles of humanity, the universally reecognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

"The government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights.

CAN'T BE PUT IN JEOPARDY.

It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question that peoples of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precautions to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurance that this will be done.

(Signed.) ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State, ad interim."

HUMANITY
WILSON
The Government of the United States is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning
justified in resigning

Chicago Herald.

ANDREW THE GLAD

BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CHAPTER VI.

The Bridge of Dreams.

"And then, Major, hell broke loose! Dave stood up and—" Tom Cantrell's eyes snapped and he slashed with his crop at the bright andirons that held the flamed logs.

"No, Major, it wasn't hell that broke up, it was something inside me. I felt it smash. For a moment I didn't grasp what Taylor was saying. It sounded so like the ravings of an insane phonograph that I was for being amused, but when I found that he was actually advising the mayor to refuse our committee the use of the hay market for a bivouac during the Confederate reunion, I just got up and took his speech and fed it to him raw. I saw red with a touch of purple and I didn't know I was on my feet and—"

"Major," interrupted Andrew Sevier, his eyes bright as those of Kildare and his quiet voice under perfect control, "Judge Taylor's exact words were that it seemed inadvisable to turn over property belonging to the city for the use of parties that could in no way be held responsible. He elucidaed his excuse by saying that the Confederate soldiers were so old now that they were better off at home than parading the streets and inciting rebellious feelings in the children, throwing the city into confusion by their disorderly conduct and—"

"That's all he said, Major, that's all. I was on my feet and all that needs to be said and done to him was said and done right there. I said and Phoebe and Mrs. Peyton Kendrick did it as they walked right past him and out of the chamber of commerce hall of committees while he was trying to answer me. That broke up the meeting and he can't be found this morning. Cap has had Tom looking for him. I think when we find him we will have a few more words of remonstrance with him," said Dave quietly. And he stood straight and tall before the major, and as he threw back his head he was most commanding. There was an expression of power in the face of David Kildare that the major had never seen there before.

He balanced his glasses in his hands a moment and looked keenly at the four young men lined up before him. They made a very forceful typification of the new order of things and were rather magnificent in their defense of the old. The major's voice tightened in his throat before he could say what they were waiting to hear.

"Boys," he said, and his old face lit with one of its rare smiles, "there were live sparks in these gray ashes—or we could not have bred you. I'm thinking you, yourselves, justify the existence of us old Johnnies and give us a clear title to live a little while longer, reunite once a year, sing the old songs, speechify, parade, bivouac a few more times together—and be as disorderly as we damn please, in this or any other city's hay market. Tom, telephone Cap to go straight to the bivouac headquarters and have them get ready to get out a special edition of the Gray Picket. If reports of this matter are sent out over the south without immediate and drastic refutations there will be a conflagration of thousands of old fire-eaters. They will never live through the strain. Andrew, take David up to your rooms, send for a stenographer and get together as much of that David Kildare speech as you can. Hobson, get hold of the stenographer of the city council and get his report on both Taylor's and Potts' speeches. Choke it out of him for I suspect they have both attempted to have them destroyed."

"Don't you see, Major, don't you see, he tried to make a play to the masses of protecting the city's property and the city's law and order, but he jumped into a hornet's nest? We managed to keep it all out of the morning paper, but something is sure to creep in. Hadn't we better have a conference with the editors?" Tom was a solid quantity to be reckoned with in a stress that called for keenness of judgment rather than emotion.

"Ask them for a conference in the editorial rooms of the Gray Picket at two-thirty, Tom," answered the major. "In the meantime I'll draft an editorial for the special edition. We must come out with it in the morning at all odds."

In a few moments the echo of their steps over the polished floors and the ring of their voices had died away and the major was once more alone in his quiet library. He laid aside his books and drew his chair up to the table and began to make preparations for his editorial utterances. His rampant grizzled forelock stood straight up and his jaws were squared and grim. He paused and was in the act of calling Jeff to summon Phoebe over the wire when the curtains parted and she stood on the threshold. The major never failed to experience a glow of pride when Phoebe appeared before him suddenly. She was a very clear-eyed, alert, poised individuality, with the freshness of the early morning breezes about her.

"My dear," he said without any kind of preliminary greeting, "what do you make of the encounter between David Kildare and Judge Taylor? The boys have been here, but I want your account of it before I begin to take action in the matter."

"It was the most dastardly thing I ever heard, Major," said Phoebe quietly with a deep note in her voice. "For one moment I sat stunned. The long line of veterans as I saw them last year at the reunion, old and gray, limping some of them, but glory in their bright faces, some of them singing and laughing, came back to me. I thought my heart would burst at the insult to them and to—us, their children. But when David rose from his chair beside me I drew a long breath. I wish you could have heard him and seen him. He was stately and courteous—and he said it all. He voiced the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

CZAR'S TROOPS DEFEAT TEUTONS; DIVISION WIPED OUT, IS CLAIM

Von Linsengen's Army Apparently Badly Worsted in Battle on the Dneister in Galicia—Will Prevent Germany Sending Men Back to the Western Front.

Following is a summary of last week's fighting and the situation as it existed last Saturday:

That a whole Austro-German division was wiped out in the defeat of the army of Gen. Von Linsengen on the Dneister in Galicia is the claim of Petrograd. The right wing of the Teutonic army in Galicia has apparently been outflanked.

Six thousand Austrians and Germans are reported to have been killed in the battle at Moscisca, between Przemysl and Lemberg. During an artillery duel in that quarter, a German general, commanding a division, was wounded, and 12 other officers of high rank were struck by fragments of a shell which exploded nearby.

Although it is too early to assert positively that the Austro-German armies in Galicia have been definitely checked and that Gen. Von Linsengen's defeat on the Dneister has eased the pressure on Russia, it is nevertheless believed that there has been a sharp turn in the situation in Galicia which will prevent Germany transferring any considerable force of troops either to the west or to the Italian frontier.

Some German forces, it is even declared, already have been detached from the Galician armies and hurried to the Isonzo frontier, but it is felt that even more men will be needed there if Italy keeps pressing toward Triest.

The latest official announcements from Petrograd assert that the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Dubysa river and in the Baltic provinces, and they concede the loss of ground nowhere except along the river Pruth, in Bukowina.

Viewing the recent fighting in Galicia in perspective, it may be divided roughly into three great battles. The chief of these was fought 40 miles to the southeast of Lemberg, where the forces under General Von Linsengen had not only crossed the Dniester, but had progressed beyond some 12 miles, getting astride of the Lemberg railroad. These were the forces which the Russians apparently have forced back with heavy losses, thus placing the river in Russian hands throughout. The second great battle, or series of battles, took place in the territory between Ugaritsberg and Zydachow, and along this line the Russians claim to have repulsed the Germans with severe punishment. North of these areas, and to the east of Przemysl was the scene of the third battle. Here General von Mackensen, at the head of the main Austro-German forces was trying to penetrate due east to Lemberg through Mosciska. By Wednesday, according to the Russian contention, the German check in this locality was complete.

The Italian advance across the Isonzo river has not been checked. Occupation of the town of Gradisca, six miles southwest of Gorizia, is reported by the Italian military authorities. Possession of this town and of Monfalcone, near the gulf of Triest, would appear to give the Italians a firm hold on the lower Isonzo.

Unofficial reports from Athens indicate that the allies have made greater advances than has been claimed in the official statements from Paris and London, which give few details. It is said the allies are now close to the town of Gallipoli, which is near the neck of the peninsula, on the straits at the entrance to the sea of Marmora. The allies are reported also to have occupied hills around Maidos, about 15 miles from the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia, it appears, is continuing her systematic occupation of northern and central Albania, and she may even now be in possession of Scutari.

SHAVED UP IN AIR

The Austrian pilot, Konschel, who, on a bet, performed the feat of shaving himself in an aeroplane, rose 3,000 feet before beginning operations, while making wide circles round the Vienna flying ground. He says that lathering was easy, but while shaving he had to steer with his feet, as he required one hand to hold his cheek while he used the razor with the other.

GAMBLERS SCARCE

Those who formerly gambled at Monte Carlo have been so effectively diverted into other activities that shares in the casino company have dropped from $1,000 to $580. Many of those who formerly threw coins on the green tables are now themselves only pieces in a game.

COW TESTING IS SUCCESS HERE

Accurate Tests of Milk and Butter Fats Prove Their Usefulness.

One hundred and sixty-three cooperative cow testing associations were in operation last year in the United States. This is considered to be a rapid growth when it is remembered that the first association in this country was organized in Fremont, Mich., in 1905, and that as late as 1908 only six associations had been formed. The next year, however, the number rose to 25, and it has been increasing rapidly ever since. America is, nevertheless, in this respect still far behind Europe, where there are at the present time between 2,500 and 3,000 such associations, the first having been started in Denmark in 1895.

The principle on which these associations work is both extremely simple and yet important. Year after year many farmers milk cows that do not pay for the feed they consume. Indeed, the average annual production of a cow in this country is approximately 4,000 pounds of milk, containing 160 pounds of butter fat. The best dairymen say there is no profit in such production, and of course there are vast numbers of cows that fall far below these figures. To make his herd a success, therefore, the farmer must weed out the animals that are costing him money and keep those that are bringing it in to him.

This, however, is not so easy as it may seem. Experiments continually show that it is impossible for any man, however experienced he may be, to estimate with any accuracy the yearly production of milk from any cow. Some animals start with a very good production and then drop to a very ordinary flow, while others give a much more regular yield. The latter may at the end of the year have given the farmer much more milk, but he will probably consider the former to be the profitable ones. As a matter of fact, a man can not guess within a quart how much milk there is in a pail, and if he is selling the product of his herd on a butter fat basis, he knows even less of the yield from each individual animal.

The main purpose of the cow testing association is to enable its members to hire a tester to keep the records which in practice it is almost impossible for the farmer to keep himself. The tester should arrive at the farm in time for the afternoon milking, weigh the milk given by each cow in the herd, and take a sample of it to test for butter fat. At feeding time he weighs the feed given each cow and estimates as well the amount of roughage. He also keeps a record of feed given to dry cows as well as those in milk, for it is obvious that the total cost of feed for the year must be taken into consideration. The following morning the individual production of the herd is weighed again and if the ration is changed the feed also is weighed. Later in the day the Babcock test is used to determine the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk. From these figures it is possible to estimate the amount of milk and butter fat given in a month by a cow and set against it the amount of feed consumed. This method, of course, does not produce scientific accuracy, but careful tests have shown that the results are within 2 per cent of the cow's actual production.

Another feature of the tester's work is to watch the prices of various feedings and then to work out for the farmer the most economical ration. This, together with the weighing and testing of the milk, will occupy him until it is time for him to leave in order to arrive at the next farm to test the afternoon milking. Thus the tester devotes one day a month to each member in the association and this limits the number of members to 25 or 26, the number of working days in a month, and defines within somewhat narrow limits the expenses of conducting the association. This has been found to be about $550 a year, including the salary of the tester, the cost of the acid for the Babcock test, and miscellaneous expenses. All expenses are usually borne by the members in proportion to the number of cows they own. Where the herds are large this may be $1 a cow, but generally it is $1.50 a year for each cow. To many farmers it may seem unnecessary to hire a man to do work which they themselves are perfectly capable of doing. The answer to this is that while the farmer unquestionably could do it, it is likely that during the pressure of other work he would slight his tests. As a matter of fact the number of dairymen who actually do keep records of their work for the whole year is insignificant; moreover, it is really cheaper to have it done by the tester than to do it one's self. Experience has made the tester rapid and accurate; he has at his fingers' ends the strength of the acid he uses, the amount to charge for roughage and concentrates, and the analyses of all the common feeds. It would take the average farmer a long time to become familiar enough with all these details to do the work as well as the tester does.

That a cow testing association actually does pay has been proved beyond all doubt. Since the first organization of this kind was formed, in 1905, 76 for one reason or another have been discontinued. On the other hand the records of those in operation show excellent financial results. There are seven herds that have remained continuously in the Michigan association ever since it was formed, in 1905. In 1906 they included 50 cows and in 1913, 69 cows. In 1906 the average yield for each cow was 5,885 pounds of milk and 211.1 pounds of butter fat; in 1913 it was 6,123.4 of milk and 284.7 pounds of fat. In the meantime prices of both feed and dairy products had risen. The profit, however, to the dairymep in the association rose as well. For each cow it was, in 1906, $22.23 and in 1913 it was $51.08, or an increase of $28.85. It certainly paid these dairymen, therefore, to employ a tester even if it cost them $1.50 a year for each cow.

Not only do these records show which cows make or lose money for their owners, but they show to what extent each is profitable, the amount of feed given to each cow, and what kinds of feed at prevailing prices produce the most satisfactory financial results.

ENGLISH EDITOR CALLS WILSON FIRST CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

London, June 12.—In a two-column tribute to President Wilson, Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, says:

"No man in the democratic world today is so entirely governed by principle and moral sanctions. President Wilson is not merely the first citizen of the United States, but the first citizen of the world. He makes mistakes, no doubt, for he is human, but they never are the mistakes of a weak man; they never are the mistakes of a political gambler or one touched by sordid motives of ambition.

"Emperor William has made many miscalculations about nations, and men, but his greatest miscalculation was in regard to Mr. Wilson and the United States. Incidentally, there also has been much misconception on the same subject in this country. Throughout the war his attitude has conformed to the historic tradition of the United States of nonintervention in European affairs, but he realizes the world has changed and the United States can no longer remain hermetically sealed.

"The rupture between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan will be one of the great landmarks of the war. It is a mercy for the United States that in the nomination struggle the amiable dreamer was defeated by the statesman. In refusing to yield an inch on the rights of American citizens, President Wilson is defending the sacred ark of freedom. He will not go to war if war can be avoided with honor, but the integrity of the United States is his supreme concern and it is safe in his hands."

GREATEST WHEAT CROP PREDICTED

Yield of 1915 Harvest to Reach One Billion Bushels.

The greatest wheat crop ever grown in the world's history is indicated for the coming harvest in the recent forecast by the federal crop reporting board on the growing of winter and spring crops. It is estimated the yield will pass 950,000,000 and, if that figure is reached, the United States will have upward of 385,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply the demands of the warring European nations. Domestic consumption this year will reach 535,000,000 for food purposes and 80,000,000 for seed.

The crop report shows that 40,169,000 acres were planted in winter wheat, and that 19,248,000 were sown to spring wheat, showing a gain of 2,000,000 acres over last year. Despite the cool and wet spring the wheat crop on June 1 showed a condition one per cent better than the 10-year average.

MUCH RIBBON FOR BADGES

A strip of ribbon two inches wide and three miles in length will be used by the department of live stock of the Panama-Pacific exposition in badges for winners of the various classes. These are in addition to $450,000 already set aside for live stock prizes, and $227,000 in purses for the two racing meets for harness horses.

SAY GREEK KING STABBED BY WIFE

Is Ill From Wound Inflicted by Kaiser's Sister.

King Constantine, of Greece, is reported seriously ill as the result of a stab wound in the chest, said to have been inflicted by his consort, Queen Sophie, a sister of Emperor William, of Germany, during a violent quarrel over the European war. At the time the truth was hushed up by the king and he gallantly attributed to influenza the pleurisy that set in owing to the wound. Later his condition became worse and a portion of the tenth rib was removed to facilitate treatment.

During his entire illness, and especially after his condition became serious, news from the king's bedside was awaited with great anxiety in the capitals of Europe. The king was regarded as strongly neutral, with pro-German leaning for his wife. His death, it is expected by the allies, would result in a change in the attitude of Greece, for the populace is believed to be against Germany.

According to statements by representatives of neutral nations in Athens, the "illness" of the king dates back to April. It is reported that the king and Queen Sophie were in the king's library, discussing the war. Their conversation developed into a violent quarrel, during which the queen, whose occasional outbursts of impetuous temper are well known to those about her, seized a pointed metallic paper knife and plunged the blade into her husband's side.

Physicians in the United States, who have paid close heed to dispatches from Athens, assert that the wound and its treatment indicate the stabbing report as highly plausible.

In the event of the death of King Constantine, Crown Prince George may be denied the throne because of his pro-German tendencies. The populace, it is declared, will demand the accession of Prince Nicholas, a brother of King George. He was educated in France and married Grand Duchess Helene of Russia, daughter of the late Grand Duke Vladimir.

BOAT WITH GLASS BOTTOM FOR VIEWING THE OCEAN

A 50-foot motor boat, provided with two glass-bottomed wells, has been constructed for the purpose of scientific research of the sea-bottom in Bermuda waters. The boat has a width of 15 feet, this unusual breadth being for the purpose of giving steadiness while on the ocean engaged in the work of studying the sea-bottom.

The glass-bottomed wells, each on either side of and parallel with the keel, which is 19 feet long, are so arranged that a large party can study sea formations beneath the boat at the same time. Light is thrown upon objects in the water by means of 12 fixed reflectors and an adjustable searchlight can be let down with a cord.

THE RETURN OF TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

CHAPTER XXV.

Through the Forest Primeval.

For a brief, sickening moment Tarzan felt the slipping of the rope to which he clung, and heard the scraping of the block of stone against the masonry above.

Then, of a sudden, the rope was still—the stone had caught at the very edge. Gingerly the ape-man clambered up the frail rope. In a moment his head was above the edge of the shaft. The court was empty. The inhabitants of Opar were viewing the sacrifice. Tarzan could hear the voice of La from the near-by sacrificial court. The dance had ceased. It must be almost time for the knife to fall; but even as he thought these things he was running rapidly towards the high priestess' voice.

Fate guided him to the very doorway of the great roofless chamber. Between him and the altar was the long row of priests and priestesses, awaiting with their golden cups the spilling of the warm blood of their victim.

La's hand was descending slowly toward the bosom of the frail, quiet figure that lay stretched upon the hard stone. Tarzan gave a gasp that was almost a sob, as he recognized the girl he loved. And then the scar upon his forehead turned to a flaming band of scarlet, a red mist floated before his eyes, and with the awful roar of the bull ape gone mad he sprang like a huge lion into the midst of the votaries.

Seizing a cudgel from the nearest priest, he laid about him like a veritable demon as he forged his rapid way toward the altar. The hand of La had paused at the first noise of interruption. When she saw who the author of it was she went white. She had never been able to fathom the secret of the strange white man's escape from the dungeon in which she had locked him. She had not intended that he should ever leave Opar, for she had looked upon his giant frame and handsome face with the eyes of a woman and not those of a priestess.

In her clever mind she had concocted a story of wonderful revelation from the lips of the flaming god himself, in which she had been ordered to receive this white stranger as a messenger from him to his people on earth. That would satisfy the people of Opar, she knew. The man would be satisfied, she felt quite sure, to remain and be her husband rather than to return to the sacrificial altar.

But when she had gone to explain her plan to him he had disappeared, though the door had been tight locked as she had left it. And now he had returned—materialized from thin air—and was killing her priests as though they had been sheep. For the moment she forgot her victim, and before she could gather her wits together again the huge white man was standing beside her, the woman who had lain upon the altar in his arms.

"One side, La," he cried. "You saved me once, and so I would not harm you, but do not interfere or attempt to follow, or I shall have to kill you also."

As he spoke he stepped past her toward the entrance to the subterranean vaults.

"Who is she?" asked the high priestess, pointing at the unconscious woman.

"She is mine," said Tarzan of the Apes.

For a moment the girl of Opar stood wide-eyed and staring. Then a look of hopeless misery suffused her eyes—tears welled into them, and with a little cry she sank to the cold floor, just as a swarm of frightful men dashed past her to leap upon the ape-man.

But Tarzan of the Apes was not there when they reached out to seize him. With a light bound he had disappeared into the passage leading to the pits below, and when his pursuers came more cautiously after they found the chamber empty, but they laughed and jabbered to one another, for they knew that there was no exit from the pits other than the one through which he had entered. If he came out at all he must come this way, and they would wait and watch for him above.

And so Tarzan of the Apes, carrying the unconscious Jane Porter, came through the pits of Opar beneath the temple of The Flaming God without pursuit. But when the men of Opar had talked further about the matter, they recalled to mind that this very man had escaped once before into the pits, and though they had watched the entrance he had not come forth; and yet today he had come upon them from the outside. They would again send out 50 men into the valley to find and capture this desecrater of their temple.

After Tarzan reached the shaft beyond the broken wall he felt so positive of the successful issue of his flight that he stopped to replace the tumbled stones, for he was not anxious that any of the inmates should discover this forgotten passage, and through it come upon the treasure chamber. It was in his mind to return again to Opar and bear away a still greater fortune than he had already buried in the amphitheatre of the apes.

On through the passageways he trotted, past the first door and through the treasure vault; past the second door and into the long, straight tunnel that led to the lofty hidden exit beyond the city. Jane Porter was still unconscious.

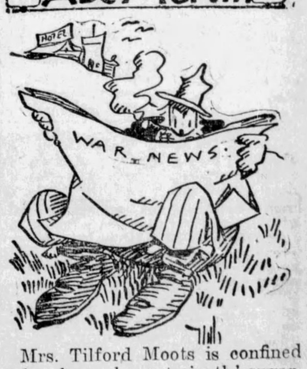
At the crest of the great bowlder he halted to cast a backward glance toward the city. Coming across the plain he saw a band of the hideous men of Opar. For a moment he hesitated. Should he descend and make a race for the distant cliffs, or should he hide here until night? And then a glance at the girl's white face determined him. He could not keep her here and permit her enemies to get between them and liberty. For aught he knew they might have been followed through the tunnels, and to have foes before and behind would result in almost certain capture, since he could not fight his way through the enemy burdened as he was with the unconscious girl.

To descend the steep face of the bowlder was no easy task, but by binding her across his shoulders with the grass rope he succeeded in reaching the ground in safety before the Oparians arrived at the great rock. As the descent had been made upon the side away from the city, the searching party saw nothing of it, nor did they dream that their prey was so close before them.

By keeping the kopje between them and their pursuers Tarzan of the Apes managed to cover nearly a mile before the men of Opar rounded the granite sentinel, and saw the fugitives before them. With loud cries of savage delight they broke into a mad run.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Abe Martin



Mrs. Tilford Moots is confined t' her home by ants in th' sugar. We no sooner begin t' breathe easier 'cause somebuddy is in jail till we read that he's been paroled.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

thinking doubtless that they would soon overhaul the burdened runner; but they both underestimated the powers of the ape-man, and overestimated the possibilities of their own short, crooked legs.

By maintaining an easy trot, Tarzan kept the distance between them always the same. Occasionally he would glance at the face so near his own. Had it not been for the faint beating of the heart pressed so close against his own, he would not have known that she was alive, so white and drawn was the poor, tired face.

And thus they came to the flat-topped mountain and the barrier cliffs. During the last mile Tarzan had let himself out, running like a deer that he might have ample time to descend the face of the cliffs before the Oparians could reach the summit and hurl rocks down upon them. And so it was that he was half a mile down the mountain side ere the fierce little men came panting to the edge.

With cries of rage and disappointment they ranged along the cliff top shaking their cudgels, and dancing up and down in a perfect passion of anger. But this time they did not pursue beyond the boundary of their own country. Whether it was because they recalled the futility of their former long and irksome search, or after witnessing the ease with which the ape-man swung along before them, and the last burst of speed, they realized the utter hopelessness of further pursuit it is difficult to say; but as Tarzan reached the woods that began at the base of the foothills which skirted the barrier cliffs they turned their faces once more toward Opar.

Just within the forest's edge, where he could yet watch the cliff tops, Tarzan laid his burden upon the grass, and going to the nearby rivulet brought water with which he bathed her face and hands; but even this did not revive er, and, greatly worried, he gathered the girl into his strong arms once more and hurried on toward the west.

Late in the afternoon Jane Porter regained consciousness. She did not open her eyes at once—she was trying to recall the scenes that she had last witnessed. Ah, she remembered now. The altar, the terrible priestess, the descending knife. She gave a little shudder, for she thought that either this was death or that the knife had buried itself in her heart and she was experiencing the brief delirium preceding death.

And when finally she mustered courage to open her eyes, the sight that met them confirmed her fears, for she saw that she was being borne through a leafy paradise in the arms of her dead love. "If this be death," she murmured, "thank God that I am dead."

"You spoke, Jane!" cried Tarzan. "You are regaining consciousness!"

"Yes, Tarzan of the Apes," she replied, and for the first time in months a smile of peace and happiness lighted her face.

"Thank God!" cried the ape-man, coming to the ground in a little grassy clearing beside the stream. "I was in time, after all."

"In time? What do you mean?" she questioned.

"In time to save you from death upon the altar, dear," he replied. "Do you not remember?"

"Save me fro mdeath!" she asked, in a puzzled tone. "Are we not both dead, my Tarzan?"

He had placed her upon the grass by now, her back resting against the stem of a huge tree. At her question he stepped back where he could the better see her face.

"Dead!" he repeated, and then he laughed. "You are not Jane; and if you will return to the city of Opar and ask them who dwell there they will tell you that I was not dead a few short hours ago. No, dear, we are both very much alive."

"But both Hazel and Monsieur Thuran told me that you had fallen into the ocean a hundred miles from land," she urged, as though trying to convince him he must indeed be dead. "They said that there was no question but that it must have been you, and less that you could have survived or been picked up."

"How can I convince you that I am no spirit?" he asked, with a laugh. "It was I whom the delightful Monsieur Thuran pushed overboard, but I did not drown—I will tell you all about it after awhile—and here I am very much the same wild man you first knew, Jane Porter."

The girl rose slowly to her feet and came toward him.

"I cannot even yet believe it," she murmured. "It cannot be that such happiness can be true after all the hideous things that I have passed through these awful months since the Lady Alice went down."

She came close to him and laid a hand, soft and trembling, upon his arm.

"It must be that I am dreaming, and that I shall awaken in a moment to see that awful knife descending toward my heart—kiss me, dear, just once before I lose my dream forever."

Tarzan of the Apes needed no second invitation. He took the girl he loved in his strong arms, and kissed her not once, but a hundred times, until she lay there panting for breath; yet when he stopped she put her arms about his neck and drew his lips down to hers once more.

"Am I alive and a reality, or am I but a dream?" he asked.

"If you are not alive, my man," she answered, "I pray that I may die thus before I awaken to the terrible realties of my last waking moments.

For a while both were silent—gazing into each others' eyes as though each still questioned the reality of the wonderful happiness that had come to them. The past, with all its hideous disappointments and horrors, was forgotten—the future did not belong to them; but the present—ah, that was theirs; none could take that from them. It was the girl who first broke the sweet silence.

"Where are we going, dear?" she asked. "What are we going to do?"

"Where would you like best to go?" he asked. "What would you like best to do?"

"To go where you go, my man; to do whatever seems best to you," she answered.

"But Clayton?" he asked. For a moment he had forgotten that there existed upon the earth other than they two. "We have forgotten your husband."

"I am not married, Tarzan of the Apes," she cried. "Nor am I longer promised in marriage. The day before those awful creatures captured me I spoke to Mr. Clayton of my love for you, and he understood then that I could not keep the wicked promise that I had made. It was after we had been miraculously saved from an attacking lion." She paused suddenly and looked up at him, a questioning light in her eyes. "Tarzan of the Apes," she cried, "it was you who did that thing? It could have been no other."

He dropped his eyes, for he was ashamed.

"How could you have gone away and left me?" she cried reproachfully.

"Don't, Jane!" he pleaded. "Please don't! You cannot know how I have suffered since for the cruelty of that act, or how I suffered then, first in jealous rage, and then in bitter resentment against the fate that I had not deserved. I went back to the apes after that, Jane, intending never again to see a human being." He told her then of his life since he had returned to the jungle—of how he had dropped like a plummet from a civilized Parisian to a savage Waziri warrior, and from there back to the brute that he had been raised.

She asked him many questions, and at last fearfully of the things that Monsieur Thuran had told her—of the woman in Paris. He narrated every detail of his civilized life to her, omitting nothing, for he felt no shame, since his heart always had been true to her. When he had finished he sat looking at her, as though waiting for her judgment, and his sentence.

"I knew that he was not speaking the truth," she said. "Oh, what a horrible creature he is!"

"You are not angry with me, then?" he asked.

And her reply, though apparently most irrelevant, was truly feminine.

"Is Olga de Coude very beautiful?" she asked.

And Tarzan laughed and kissed her again. "Not one-tenth so beautiful as you, dear," he said.

She gave a contented little sigh, and let her head rest against his shoulder. He knew that he was forgiven.

That night Tarzan built a snug little bower high among the swaying branches of a giant tree, and there the tired girl slept, while in crotch beneath her the ape-man curled, ready, even in sleep, to protect her.

It took them many days to make the long journey to the coast. Where the way was easy they walked hand in hand beneath the arching bows of the mighty forest, as might in a far-gone past have walked their primeval forbears. Where the underbrush was tangled he took her in his great arms, and bore her lightly through the trees, and the days were all too short, for they were very happy. Had it not been for their enxiety to reach and succor Clayton they would have drawn out the sweet pleasure of that wonderful journey indefinitely.

On the last day before they reached the coast Tarzan caught the scent of men ahead of them—the scent of black men. He told the girl, and cautioned her to maintain silence. "There are few friends in the jungle," he remarked dryly.

In half an hour they came stealthily upon a small party of black warriors filing toward the west. As Tarzan saw them he gave a cry of delight—it was a band of his own Waziri. Busuli was there, and others who had accompanied him to Opar. At sight of him they danced and cried out in exuberant joy. For weeks they had been searching for him, they told him.

The blacks exhibited considerable wonderment at the presence of the white girl with him, and when they found that she was to be his woman they vied with one another to do her honor. With the happy Waziri laughing and dancing about them they came to the rude shelter by the shore.

There was no sign of life, and no response to their calls. Tarzan clambered quickly to the interior of the little tree hut, only to emerge a moment later with an empty tin. Throwing it down to Busuli, he told him to fetch water, and then he beckoned Jane Porter to come up.

Together they leeaned over the emaciated thing that once had been an English nobleman. Tears came to the girl's eyes as she saw the poor, sunken cheeks and hollow eyes, and the lines of suffering upon the once young and handsome face.

"He still lives," said Tarzan. "We will do all that can be done for him, but I fear that we are too late."

When Busuli had brought the water Tarzan forced a few drops between the cracked and swollen lips. He wetted the hot forehead and bathed the pitiful limbs.

Presently Clayton opened his eyes. A faint, shadowy smile lighted his countenance as he saw the girl leaning over him. At sight of Tarzan the expression changed to one of wonderment.

"It's all right, old fellow," said the ape-man."We've found you in time. Everything will be all right now, and we'll have you on your feet again before you know it."

The Englishman shook his head weakly. "It's too late," he whispered. "But it's just as well. I'd rather die."

"Where is Monsieur Thuran?" asked the girl.

"He left me after the fever got bad. He is a devil. When I begged for the water that I was too weak to get he drank before me, threw the rest out, and laughed in my face." At the thought of it the man was suddenly animated by a spark of vitality. He raised himself upon one elbow. "Yes," he almost shouted; "I will live. I will live long enought to find and kill that beast!" But the brief effort left him weaker than before, and he sank back again upon the rotting grasses that, with his old ulster, had been the bed of Jane Porter.

"Don't worry about Thuran," said Tarzan of the Apes, laying a reassuring hand on Clayton's forehead. "He belongs to me, and I shall get him in the end, never fear."

(To Be Continued.)

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FILIPINO COPRA SUPPLY LOW

The Philippines a few years ago was the leading source of the world's copra supply. But the cocoanut plantations were so seriously injured in 1912 that this youngest and heretofore most rapidly developing of the leading export industries of the islands received a check from which even now it is only beginning to recover and Philippine copra is still far below its tonnage record of the past.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

What is the cause of garget in milk? I would like to have a reader of the Farmstead columns answer this question for me.—S., Pa.

I would like to learn through some reader whether white worms which have entered a colony of my bees can do any harm? If so how can one exterminate them?—A., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have two cows, one five and the other eight years old, which have a trouble that I don't understand. A swelling first appeared under each of their necks from the chin back. Their bowels moving too freely. One still has sufficient flesh and a good flow of milk, but the other does not. One has a slight cough. Will some reader of the Farmstead give me the name of the disease and a remedy?—W., Worthington, W. Va.

KICKING COW

I noticed in these columns that S., of Hicksville, Ohio, wants a remedy for a kicking cow. I will give one we used on different cows which proved entirely satisfactory. On the first cow, a Jersey heifer, we had tried nearly everything that we ever heard of, but she still kicked everything right and left and we had almost given up curing her, when I thought of one more plan. I took a leading ring and rope, inserted the ring in the nose of the cow, threw the rope over a beam, drew her head well up, fastened the rope and went to milking. She twisted a great deal, but I tightened the rope and finished the milking. I repeated this plan several times and then began to loosen the rope a little. If she began trying to kick I tightened the rope. In a short time we were milking her the same as any other cow. When she became fresh again I had to use the rope and ring a few times. Will S. please give the method a thorough trial and then report?—H., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Another Farmstead reader from West Virginia advises that one way to cure a kicking cow is to have a stick ready and hit the cow on the legs every time she kicks.

CURING THE HEAVES

H., Rural Hall, N. C.—Your horse has the dry heaves. To eliminate the cough put pine tar on the root of his tongue once a day by means of a small paddle. I have never been able to find a permanent cure for the heaves.—W., Worthington, W. Va.

Another remedy for the heaves is contributed by M., Old Town, Md. He says a tablespoonful of ginger frequently given in a little bran will help the cough. For the heaves he advises the following remedy: Four ounces each of balsam of fir and balsam of bapaiba. Mix with calcined magnesia sufficiently thick to make it into balls. Give a ball each morning and evening for nine or ten days. Wet the horse's hay or other long feed with brine.

ROUP IN CHICKENS

D., Belford, Va.—Your chickens have the roup, caused in most parts of the country by the land being too low or wet. The remedies are various. Use lard, turpentine and coal oil mixed, and put in throat and nostrils with a feather.—M.

CURING ALFALFA HAY

The side delivery rake is about the best tool to use in stirring alfalfa. It rolls the hay up loosely so that the air can get through it without having it burned by the hot sun. Great care should be exercised in handling alfalfa so as not to lose the leaves, the most important part of the plant. They are worth as much, pound for pound, as wheat middlings so it pays to try to save them.

Alfalfa hay can be handled in much the same as clover, except that a little more care must be observed to prevent it from getting too dry. In handling alfalfa cut it down in the afternoon after the dew is off, let it lie until afternoon, then rake it into windrows with the side delivery, and either put into cocks that evening, or the next morning after the dew is off. It is preferable to let the hay do most of the curing in the cock as a little better feed can be produced in this way. It can be put into the cocks when quite green and if the weather is at all favorable it will cure in a day or so and make fine hay.

FERTILIZER IMPORTS

The shortage of potash salts in the United States in 1914, was further accentuated by the German embargo on export at the end of January, 1915. In spite of the interruptions to the normal trade in potash salts, the imports of salts proper in 1914 amounted to 485,818,459 pounds, valued at $8,743,973, according to a statement by W. C. Phalen, made public by the United States geological survey. These figures represent a decrease in quantity and value amounting to 21 per cent and 19 per cent respectively, compared with 1913. These figures, however, do not represent the total imports of potash salts. There should be added the quantity and value of kainite and manure salts imported amounting, in 1914, to 482,867 tons, valued at $3,397,590, making a total importation during the year valued at $12,141,563, compared with $15,241,152 in 1913—a decrease amounting to $3,099,589 or approximately 20 per cent. Potash salts constitute only one of several fertilizers imported. Bone dust, calcium cyanamid or lime nitrogen, guano, basic slag, and other materials used for manure are also brought in. The total quantity of these materials including kainite and manure salts imported in 1914 was 761,896 long tons, valued at $9,921,439. In addition to the above importations, sodium nitrate valued at $15,204,539 came into this country from foreign lands, thus bringing the total value value of imports as designated above up to $33,869,951.

THE MANURE SPREADER

Using the manure spreader for distribution fertilizer is another of those cases of saving time and labor over the old method of hand scattering. A spreader can be as quickly and easily loaded as a common wagon while the time required to unload is about one-fourth that of unloading by hand. Besides, the driver has a chance to rest while unloading the spreader, consequently be can load the spreader again quicker and easier than where he tires himself in unloading by hand. This saving in time and work enables one to do from two to three times more hauling, which of course reduces the cost accordingly.

But the greatest profit in connection with the work of the spreader is that of economy in the use of the manure. When distributed by the spreader it will cover two or three times as much land as when scattered by hand, for all lumps and hard pieces will be torn into fine particles and distributed evenly over the ground.

TO CONTROL CHINCH BUGS

Dust barriers in dry weather and chemical barriers in damp weather are recommended by Leonard Haseman, of the University of Missouri, for the control of chinch bugs. The simplest dust barrier consists of one or more parallel ditches in which a log is kept moving. A plowed strip well stirred is also good. For chemical barriers, first make a patch with a hoe and run a narrow line of tar, road oil, stock dip, or similar repellant along the path. Renew it often at first to keep it fresh. Spraying with kerosene emulsion is recommended as effective where the bugs get on the first few rows of corn in a field. This can also be used to kill the migrating bugs on the ground or where they may be collected in wheat at this time.

POULTRY

TO GET GOOD EGGS

Just because an egg is freshly laid by an apparently healthy hen it can not be assumed that it is always a good egg. It requires plenty of clean, wholesome food for the production of first-class eggs. Hens that are forced to obtain the greater proportion of their living as scavengers and given a poor range to work on, cannot produce eggs of as good quality as can a flock which is regularly fed a good ration.

Eggs lacking in protein have a watery white and the shell is apt to be thin owing to the partial absence of lime. Such eggs, as well as being of less value as a food, are more than likely to bring forth puny chicks of low vitality, subject to white diarrhoea and an early death. With proper quantities of wheat, bran, clover, oyster shell and sound grains in the ration fed to laying hens, eggs with a firm shell, rich in portion and delicately flavored are sure to result, providing, of course, that the flock is given clean nests and runs and is kept free from lice and mites.

GAPES IN CHICKS

Gapes in chickens are caused by the gape worms which live from year to year in the soil of the ground where the infected chickens have been kept. The best preventive measure is to move the runs to ground that has not been so occupied for two or three years.

If the chickens are kept until they are six weeks old on ground that is free from worms, the trouble will be over for that year. A good plan is to move the entire chicken plant to new ground and devote the old ground to vegetables, grain, or grass.

About the only remedy for the infested chick is to extract the gape worms from its throat with a looped horsehair or a very fine wire. The hair or wire should be disinfected in a solution of a tablespoonful of creolin in a pint of cold water each time before inserting it in the windpipe. Affected chicks should be separated from the well ones, and the quarters where they are kept should be sprinkled daily with slaked lime. Put a few crystals of permanganate of potash in the drinking water—enough to turn it pinkish. By this means you may be able to save a good many of your chicks, but an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

FEEDING DUCKLINGS

After the ducklings have dried off in the incubator and are 24 to 36 hours old, they are placed in the brooder and may be given their first meal, which is the same as the regular rations they are to receive afterwards. This consists of a bran mash made of two-thirds bran or coarse middlings and one-third corn meal by weight, mixed with cold water or skim milk.

After the first four days the feed consists of corn meal and bran or coarse middlings of equal parts, and one pound in 20 of beef scraps. The amount of beef scraps is increased until at eight weeks' old they get about one-eighth. A little sharp sand or chick grit is also mixed with the mash.

Ducks intended for market at 10 weeks of age are not given green stuff, but are fed five or six times a day all the mash they will eat clean in 15 minutes. Then the feeding boards are removed and cleaned for another meal. They have water in a deep pan before them at all times.

BAD LEGS OF TURKEYS

Leg weakness in young turkeys is generally caused by overfeeding of very fattening foods and lack of exercise. Quite frequently it is also caused by the old turkey making them walk too much, causing them to tire in their legs. It is also caused sometimes by their roosting on cold, damp ground, thus causing inflammation of the joints, which may develop rheumatism. A proper remedy would, of course, be to remedy the cause. Feed the young turkeys rather sparingly on good food, not too much at a time. Feed more pinhead wheat and oatmeal. Feed a little at a time and often. Do not overfeed. If the old turkey hen is a kind that travels too far with her birds, prevent this as much as you can by yarding. Raise your turkeys on fresh ground each year. Provide good, clean, dry quarters for them at night.—Professor F. W. Kazmeier, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry at the A. and M. College of Texas.

SCALY LEG

This condition is quite common among fowls, and is worthy the poultryman's consideration.

There is noticed on the front unfeathered portion of the legs, or upon the toes, elevated scales giving a roughened enlarged appearance, or uneven, grayish, rough crusts. This is caused by a very small parasitic mite which penetrates between the scales, producing an irritation resulting in the formation of serum, which dries, accumulates and pushes out the scales.

The spread over the leg is very slow, both legs generally being affected. Later lameness may be noticed, perhaps, dropping off of parts of the toes, the hen stops laying becomes thin in flesh, and through loss of vitality, becomes a more easy prey to other diseases, and death may occur. This condition is easily transmitted, the new birds should be examined before being introduced into an unaffected flock. There is no excuse for allowing this condition to exist, since the same is easily remedied.

LIVE STOCK

WATCH POOR FEEDER

Every year it has been notice among cattle in feed lots, that a few individuals would not make the gains expected. Various causes have been attributed to this condition as "poor" teeth, indigestion, infectious diseases, etc.

Upon post-mortem inspection of several thousand beef cattle in some of the packing houses of the west, the author has frequently found foreign bodies, as barley bears, or foxtail, imbedded in the tongue, in some instances resulting in abscess formation, or even actinomycosis (wooden-tongue); penetrating through the wall of the second stomach (honeycomb) a short piece of bailing wire or a nail. Sometimes this piece of wire or other foreign body had penetrated a lung, pneumonia ensuing; or into the heart or its coverings, resulting oftimes in gangrenous inflamation.

Occasionally other conditions and diseases are noted as multiple liver abscesses, tumors, parasites, tuberculosis, etc., which in many instances no doubt were contributing causes to this condition of the "poor feeder."

FEED FOR EWES

The feeding of ewes' suckling lambs is a factor which materially affects the profit derived from the production of spring lambs. A circular just issued by the agricultural experiment station at the University of Missouri reports the work done with ewes suckling lambs, fed on rye and blue grass pastures. Ewes were placed in four lots. In one lot ewes received grain on rye pasture. Those in another lot received only rye pasture. In a third lot the ewes were fed grain on blue grass pasture, while those in lot four received only blue grass pasture.

The grain for both ewes and lambs consisted of equal parts of crushed corn, oats, bran and rape. The results show that the feeding of grain to ewes on rye and blue grass pasture was not profitable, if the ewes were to be kept. If the ewes were to be marketed with the lambs, the feeding of grain would have been profitable, because the ewes which did not receive grain became very thin and were not in condition to sell on the market, while those receiving grain maintained about the same condition of flesh throughout the experiment.

There was little difference in the efficiency of rye and blue grass pastures for ewes suckling lambs. In cases where grain was fed, the ewes on blue grass had decidedly the advantage, while in the other two lots in which no grain was fed, the rye had the advantage. The difference in each case was small. Rye will come a little earlier in the spring than blue grass, but will not afford as good a pasture in June as blue grass, because the rye heads and the sheep do not like coarse woody stems.

HOGS NEED CLEAN WATER

As hog cholera and many other diseases can be spread by an infected water supply it behooves every farmer to observe the strictest precautions to protect his hogs against such sources of infection. During the hot summer weather hogs love to wallow in the mud and will take advantage of every opportunity to gratify their desires. But to force them to depend upon the filthy, stagnant water of a mudhole to quench their thirst is to take desperate chances on losing the hogs. A thimbleful of water from a hog wallow contains about 3,000,000 germs, so the scientists say. The farmer who will make his hogs take these germs into their systems should not be surprised if they should sicken and die.

There are few pastures that are well supplied with clear running streams that can be depended upon for stock watering during the summer months. Even though they are suitable during the spring, they dry up when hot weather comes. The safest and best way is for the farmer to adopt some other means of providing his stock with safe water. For hogs, there are sanitary drinking fountains upon the market that answer the need very well. They are comparatively cheap and are certainly better than the ordinary trough that must be filled every time the hogs need a drink. Most times the ordinary trough is empty and the hogs do not get as much water as they need for their best growth and development. Some farmers make provision for watering the hogs when they construct their concrete tanks for other ve stock and thus solve the problem r all time.

Whatever method is employed it is ery essential that a plentiful supply f clean, healthful water be provided or the hogs. Their life and well beng depend upon it.

WORMS IN SHEEP

Next to dogs internal parasites are the greatest detriment to the farm sheep business. The trouble seems to be aggravated by pasturing sheep year after year on the same ground. The best cure is prevention and the practical way of prevention is changing pastures as frequently as possible.

Scrawny, unthrifty lambs will usually be found suffering from intestinal worms, providing, of course, feed conditions are such that they normally should be in good shape. Gasoline is the best treatment.

Mix well one-quarter ounce gasoline in three ounces sweet milk and drench each lamb for three mornings in succession. Before the first treatment put them in a pen and give them no feed nor water for 18 hours. Repeat the treatment again in three weeks. Be careful not to let the lamb strangle, and draw the mixture into the lungs.

PIGS MUST GROW

The pig which does not grow, but merely gets fat is likely to die of "thumps." Corn makes fat. The small grains are richer in the things that make the bone and muscle needed if the pig is to grow. Two parts of shorts to one of corn is a growth ration rather than a fat ration. Skim milk furnishes a good material for growth if fed with a little corn. When the shotes reach the weight of about 75 pounds, the feed may be made of one part of tankage to ten parts of corn, or one of the small grains. Small grains should be ground or crushed. Alfalfa, either in the green state or as hay, is one of the best of feeds for the young pig. It feeds the bones and muscles, but should have corn to render it complete. These ideas have been found correct by the Nebraska Station. Those who have not the alfalfa may grow rape as a growth crop. It is equal to alfalfa in materials for bone and muscle.

THE DAIRY

CALF SCOURS

Perhaps many farmers were troubled last summer with calf scours. This trouble is caused by a deranged digestive system, which in turn may be caused by various conditions. Chief among them and one that can readily be guarded against is unclean feeding pails. Another common cause is a change from sweet to sour milk or vice versa. The milk should be either sweet or sour. Souring, or half sour, milk often brings on scours. Feed the calves regularly. A little bran or crushed grain, fed dry, immediately after their milk, is desirable. Successful herdsmen claim that a tablespoonful of pure dried blood mixed with the milk at each feeding is partially effective in preventing and in relieving cases of scours. Four tablespoons of castor oil every two days until the trouble disappears is one of the most valuable remedies for scours.—Press Bulletin, Ohio State University.

COOLING THE CREAM

Now that warm weather is approaching, every possible means must be taken to get cream on the market in good condition. The warm days that have already passed have had a marked effect in lowering the quality of cream now being made into butter.

Attention must first be paid to cooling the cream just as soon as separated. However, the greatest exposure to heat usually comes when the cream is hauled to market, and the cans are left uncovered and exposed to the hot sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment that the temperature may be kept more than 20 degrees lower when dampened blankets are thrown over the can or dampened blankets are used than when the cans are left uncovered. In addition, the dirt and dust are kept away from the cans and cream.

It is not only to the advantage of the producer to help in keeping up the quality of the cream so that good prices may continue, but low grade cream can not be allowed to come upon the market in the future.

MODERN DAIRY BARN

The standard now set for the first class dairy barns is high. The quarters for the milking cows are separated entirely from all other stock, even from the younger dairy stock. The barn must be narrow, not housing more than two rows of cows. The window surface is to be relatively very large, the walls smooth, floors not absorbent and easily washed. Ventilation by a systematic arrangement of ducts, has to be provided.

The new order of construction is the result of the more general understanding of the power of sanitation and cleanliness in the prevention of disease. Milk is perhaps the most widely used uncooked food. Little wonder, then, that the market milk dealer must produce that milk in a room approaching the kitchen in cleanliness.

The type of structure used by the professional dairyman is now clearly known and in the main, adhered to. The problem is the barn for the man keeping a small number of cows and marketing only the cream or butter. The returns from the latter do not justify costly barns, neither is it now considered necessarily essential to have the most sanitary structure. While this is true now, there is no warranty of its truth a decade or two hence. Possibly the most modern barns will be considered poor makeshifts 15 years hence, in the light of new developments in sanitary science yet to come. Be that as it may, it is advisable for the professional dairyman to build only the best and the smaller dairyman to so build, that, as demands require, he can remodel toward the best structure.

RIPENING CREAM

Ripened cream makes more butter than cream not ripened; it churns more easily and the butter has a better flavor. Butter made from sweet cream is quite flat in flavor and aroma. A good flavor in butter makes a price difference of two to three cents a pound. This flavor is simply a result of ripening.

To ripen cream, place it at a warm temperature for 24 hours or more. During this period the bacteria becomes very numerous and produce various chemical changes, giving rise to products of special taste and aroma. It makes a great difference what species of bacteria the cream contains at the outset. One class produces the flavors of high-grade butter, a second class does not effect the flavor, while the of this class, and results are generflavors.

The bacteria present in greatest number are those of the first class. The correct temperature of ripening, not far from 60 degrees, favors the growth of this class, and results are generally satifactory.

Butter made in winter is almost always inferior to that made in June. The difference in flavor is largely due to the ripening and the presence of different bacteria.

The use of "starter" to inoculate cream with the proper bacteria gives more uniform results. This is made by growing the right kind of bacteria in sterilized milk, or simply by taking a lot of milk from the cleanest dairy that can be found, keeping it in sterilized vessels and allowing it to sour naturally. The practical results of the last method are very satisfactory.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than the coffee.

"One by one of the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and have done a great deal beside."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are **equally** delicious and cost about the **same** per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE GARDEN

GOOD SEED NECESSARY

When we consider the fact that the farmer's truck patch and garden supplies are nearly one-half his family's support, and when he once realizes the great importance of a good garden, he will then fully realize the importance of procuring only the best seed of the most suitable varieties of vegetables. Without good, clean and vigorous seed the fundamental elements of a good crop are surely lacking. There is no doubt but that small, inferior seed will produce weak, spindling stalks, while large, full, well matured seed invariably grows into big full crops, providing they are grown under favorable conditions. This has been as conclusively proven in regard to seeds as it has in animal breeding, and no well informed farmer overlooks it.

There is no doubt but that the average farmer could easily add a large amount to his profits each year by paying as careful attention to his seed selection as he does to the harvesting or cultivating of his crops, or to the animal breeding, and there is no reason now why the farmer of today should not do this. He can test his seed corn, and by the same method. From each lot of seeds a sample can be taken placed between cloths that are spread in a plate and which are kept moist and warm. Or the seed may be sown in soil in a box or flower pot and the germinating ability of the sample will speak for the entire lot of seed.

It is such a simple matter to make sure that all of the seed planted is not only germinable, but vigorous, and it is so serious to plant seed that will not develop and grow properly that there seems to be no good excuse for anyone planting undesirable seed.

RAISING PRIVET PLANTS

California privet plants can be raised from seed and the seedlings divided, very much like currants or gooseberries. It is, however, a slow operation, as it is necessary to transplant the seedlings, and it is about three years before they will be in condition for planting for hedge purposes. A more satisfactory plan is to purchase them from nurserymen if they can be procured at a fair price. They are usually sold at very reasonable rates by the thousand.

SPRAY THE POTATOES

When the potato plants are six inches high, spray with Bordeaux mixture. See that every part of the plant, leaves, upper and under sides of the leaves, and stems are reached with the spray to protect them from blights and rust.

This spraying is very important, as it reaches the heart of the cluster of stems and leaves—which is hardest to reach as the plant grows.

Just as important is spraying to kill insect enemies. Use one-half pound of pure paris green in 50 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture. Spray with the poison just as the eggs of the Colorado beetle first show signs of hatching. Make one or two more applications of the poison three to five days apart, as required.

Spray with Bordeaux at least four times. Spray every 10 days or two weeks until the potato tops get large enough to meet in the rows, or until they are as large as they ever will be. If you can't get in four sprayings ten days or two weeks apart while the plants are making this growth, spray oftener.

That is, do this if you are planting potatoes for profit. Careful tests in New Jersey show a profit of $40 an acre of potatoes by spraying, and similar results have been arrived at elsewhere. People who make a business of growing them for the market would never think of omitting the spraying. They know their business.

TRY KOHL RABI

This vegetable is unknown in most gardens, but when once tried, it becomes popular because of its fine flavor and the ease with which it is grown. It belongs to the cabbage family and may be had in season from early spring until late fall by planting at intervals of one month apart.

The edible portion is bulb-shaped, but the small leaves which come out around the top of the bulb are also eaten. It is peeled, sliced and boiled, then served with a suitable sauce.

The bulbs are fit to eat when as large as eggs. The white variety will become hard and woody in a month, but the Purple Vienna will stand much longer without becoming hard. Plant the seed thinly in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin the plants from four to six inches in the row. The thinnings can be readily transplanted.

THE ORCHARD

WATCH FOR FIRE-BLIGHT

Fire-blight is undoubtedly the most serious disease that confronts the fruit grower today. San Jose scale is no longer dangerous when trees are properly sprayed. The aphis is easily controlled as are all the other greatly feared troubles of the past. After all the other orchard troubles have been successfully met and conquered, it is very discouraging to see a promising crop of fruit ruined in a short time. In fact, blight has been termed the "great black plague" of the fruit industry. It has been estimated that it carries an annual loss of $25,000,000 to the country.

Blight is a preventable disease, and in view of the tremendous losses occasioned by it, a systematic effort should be made to check it.

Blight is caused by a minute germ or organism that lives during the dormant season in cankers, resulting from infection of the previous season. These cankers are formed at the base of the fruit spurs, on the branches and in extreme cases on the larger limbs and trunk of the tree. Every fruit grower should acquaint himself with the appearance of the canker and destroy it as soon as noticed. If every canker could be disposed of, the blight could be held in control.

Blight usually appears shortly after the blossoming period and is first noticed when the blossoms and tips begin to wilt and blacken. Often the tips of the branches only are affected. In other instances it may extend down the twig or branch, killing it as it progresses. The twigs and leaves appear as if they had been scorched by fire, hence the term fire-blight.

It is almost impossible to cut out all the diseased twigs on a badly blighted tree during the growing season. Fireblight is a problem involving the community, hence, an organized endeavor should be made to check it. Learn to recognize the disease in its various stages, clean up the orchard and encourage your neighbor to do the same thing.

Do not be mislead regarding the so-called "blight cures." There is no patent cure and no one should ever attempt to cure blight by spraying, inoculation, or soil doctoring. Insects, particularly aphis and ants, spread blight. Use the sprays against these if necessary.—J. H. Carmody, Kentucky Experiment Station.

CANKER WORMS DUE

The inch worm, canker worm, or measuring worm is well known, but many of us forget the damage it does to both fruit and foliage. Several of the state stations have issued warnings against them for this season.

They eat both fruit and leaves, and injure both shade trees and fruit trees. The mother of the worm is a moth but she has no wings. Therefore she is obliged to crawl up the trees to deposit her eggs.

This makes it possible to trap her by placing a barrier of cotton and tree tanglefoot about the foot of the tree. Starting to climb, she gets stuck and her project of laying her 400 eggs on that tree is balked.

The handiest way to get the tanglefoot is to buy it, but for those who desire to make it, the following recipe from a Nebraska bulletin will be found useful:

Resin, 5 pounds; castor oil, 3 pints; take enough of a mixture of printers' ink and black Virginia oil or other heavy oil to make it of the right stickiness.

FARM BRIEFS

After the crop is off plow up the old strawberry bed if through with it and sow cowpeas in the ground. If you carry strawberries through more than three fruiting seasons it is seldom a profitable undertaking.

There are many farmers' elevators that are owned co-operatively and successfully conducted. Farmers new to this method of marketing grain would do well by studying how these elevators are operated.

In preparing to raise a crop of potatoes it helps wonderfully if a crop of clover is turned under.

Farm closely and skilfully as the world needs all that can be produced and distributed cheaply. Farm the land better and feed the stock better. Use catch crops like soy beans, various roots, crimson clover, millet and others where earlier crops have failed.

If you use a barrel churn, sprinkle the salt in on the butter after you have drawn off the buttermilk and washed the butter. Then turn the churn as you do to gather the butter. You will find that you have worked in the salt more evenly than you can by the old method, and this way is easier and quicker.

A saving of about 10 per cent may be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when at hard labor. It requires twice as long for the horses to consume ground grain fed dry as when the same quantity is fed thoroughly dampened.

In feeding milk to poultry it should be fed always sweet or always sour. Changing from one to the other will cause bowel trouble.

Remove the sitting hens every night when you gather the eggs and shut them in a clean, airy coop. A few days' confinement at the start will break up the fever.

Upon placing a male with hens which have not had a male with them, the eggs become fertile in about three days and remain fertile for 15 to 20 days after the male has been removed.

A Mississippi man has propagated a new citrus fruit by crossing the orange and the grapefruit. It is called the orangelo.

Sweet clover is well suited to use as a pasture crop for hogs. If properly managed it should re-seed itself every year and produce a large amount of succulent forage at a minimum cost.

The poorest eggs are not those that do not hatch, but those that hatch chicks that do not live.

The milker should keep his hands dry during milking. Milking with damp hands is filthy and is apt to cause a cow's teats to chap and annoy her.

Gather the eggs every day, keep them in a cool, dry place and take them to market at least once a week, twice is better.

Twenty tons of roots will furnish 20 pounds of roots per day for 10 cows for 200 days. Roots are not only valuable for dairy cows, but are just as valuable for young stock and brood sows.

Ordinary arsenate of lead spray—five pounds of the paste to fifty gallons of water—will kill rosebugs on any shrub, v

NOTE DOES NOT BEAR OUT BRYAN

Washington Sees No Justification for Resignation in Wilson Document.

Washington, June 11.—"Is the note of Germany the same as submitted to you and which you refused to sign?"

This question was asked Mr. Bryan after he gave out his statement, in order to learn whether the note had been softened after the Commoner left the cabinet. He was very brusque and snapped:

"I have nothing more to say than is in my statement."

The impression gaining credence here after a reading of the note and after consideration of Mr. Bryan's note of resignation forces the conclusion that either the note was modified or Mr. Bryan had seized upon a groundless cause for getting out of the cabinet. The belief exists that Mr. Wilson either altered some features of the note Wednesday or the Commoner has acted unwisely in declaring, as he did, that the dispatching of the note meant war.

There is no disputing the fact, as Washington views it, that the Bryan statement has no sound relation to the Wilson note. Mr. Bryan asks the American people to sit in judgment upon his decision to resign rather than to share responsibility. There will be little difficulty in reaching a decision, it is believed here, for there is nothing in Mr. Wilson's note, according to the Washington interpretation, at which any self-respecting, patriotic American can cavil.

As for the statement, in itself considered, it is an "emotional" production of rhetoric, taking its place deservedly along with the most eloquent passages in Mr. Bryan's pulpit masterpiece, "The Prince of Peace." But read as a contribution to a political or diplomatic history it strongly suggests, as Washington views it, that Mr. Bryan has already realized that he blundered in assigning the tone of Mr. Wilson's note as the reason for his resignation and that he has simply made the first of a series of sentimental appeals to his old time constituency throughout the country.

Everyone in Washington who has read the note to Germany and Mr. Bryan's peace essay has come to the conclusion that either Mr. Bryan manufactured an excuse for resigning or that the note has been altered. That it was altered after it had been read to the cabinet on Tuesday in Mr. Bryan's presence was oficially denied at the White House.

Therefore, the Washington conclusion is that Mr. Bryan made a weak excuse for retiring and his purpose will probably be made more apparent after a speech scheduled to be delivered at the national Anti-Saloon convention at Atlantic City. There is a growing conviction that his spectacular resignation and subsequent statements will eventuate in an attempted movement for a new national party headed by Bryan as a candidate for president.

Resinol

will stop that itching

If you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching stops and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years.

Use Resinol Soap for the toilet and shampoo.

ALLIES' $45,000,000 WAR ORDER REJECTED

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—The Phoenix Foundry Co. yesterday rejected a $45,000,000 ammunition order from the allies because it could not get enough powder and fuses ot insure making all the sharpnel wanted.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7250—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 48 inches bust measure. This design gives a waist with plait or coat closing, short sleeves or long and either the regular shirt sleeve finish or a roll back cuff with a cuff.

7249—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. This frock has a plain waist closing in front, the neck high, with small, flat collar and the sleeves long or short. The suspender trimming may be used or omitted and the same may be done with bolero jacket.

7238—Ladies' Four Gore Skirt.

Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. The skirt is plaited in both front and back, forming panels. It may be made with high or normal waistline and the suspender trimming may be used or omitted. The lower edge of the skirt measures 2¾ yds. in the medium size.

7273—Boys' Middy Suit.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The blouse of this suit is slipped on over the head, through a short opening at the front, trimmed with a sailor collar. This may be omitted and a plain finish used. The trousers have a straight lower edge and open at the sides.

7271—Misses' Middy Blouse.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This is quite regulation in style, with a short opening at the neck and a wide collar. The armhole is somewhat larger than regulation and the sleeves may be long or short. There is a short opening at the lower part of each side seam.

6913—Ladies' One Piece Night Gown.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in bust measure. This garment has no shoulder seam and will cut from 36 inch goods with only a tiny sleeving at the side seams. The opening at the neck permits its being slipped on over the head.

7268—Misses' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. This design shows the new skirt, which is gathered at the top. It closes in the back and may have either the raised or the regulation waistline. The lower edge in the medium size measures 2⅝ yards.

6873—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. In this dress the plain blouse has a small tuck at each shoulder in front and a surplice closing. The sleeves may be long or short and the four gore skirt attached with raised or regulation waistline.

FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

We issue every month, in connection with our Fashion Department, a Fashion Magazine, illustrating the latest Paris, London and New York designs, and containing much valuable information about clothes for ladies, misses and children, dressmaking lessons, millinery, hairdressing, etc., etc. If ordered at the same time a pattern is ordered, we will send the latest monthly issue of The Fashion World for only 2 cents to cover handling and postage. Price, without pattern, 5 cents.

Owen Hale, of Nashville, Tenn., in the course of his business, got back a piece of currency on which he had written his name and the date 13 years ago.

MAKE-READY-FOR-WAR CRY SWEEPS OVER THE NATION

Leading Newspapers, Eminent Educators and Publicists Urge Improving America's Defenses.

Throughout the nation the demand for preparation against war grows day by day. Leading newspapers in every section of the country, eminent educators and publicists are urging that the United States shall raise its defenses by land and sea.

The call for national preparedness, first voiced by Theodore Roosevelt months ago, come from men in every walk of life. College presidents, labor leaders, clergymen, statesmen, business men, east and west, north and south, are giving expression to the rapidly growing belief that the country's present condition of helplessness against foreign foes is an outworn policy and a national folly.

The Blade presents herewith the personal views of the editors of a number of prominent journals which, like the newspapers, are urging upon the government at Washington the necessity for instant action towards adequate preparedness. These expressions, sent at the request of the editor of the Blade, are representative of every section of the country and of every shade of political faith:

At the Mercy of Events.

Editor the Blade:

The Tribune does not believe war is safely out of the prospect of the American nation. It wishes it were, but cannot believe it. We know that it is wholly out of the ability of the American people, in their present state of unpreparedness, to conduct war. If war should come it would, unless our opponent were other than one of the great military powers, find us as the victims of our own system. If anyone wishes to have the potential dangers of the situation brought out vividly, let him consider that now, with a President and a secretary of state conspicuously devoted to peace, we are at the mercy of events to decide whether we shall be, within a week, at war with Germany and Mexico.

EDITOR OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Must Prove Right to Live.

Editor The Blade:

If the United States would not meet the fate of China it is absolutely essential she be prepared for war on short notice. She must have an enormous reserve of ammunition and other war supplies and a trained army of 500,000 that could be placed in the field within ten days. We will not be able to live as a nation unless we are able to prove our right to live.

H. L. BEACH,
San Antonio (Texas) Light.

Unpreparedness National Folly.

Editor Toledo Blade:

American unpreparedness for war at this particular period in the world's history is an instance of extreme national folly.

We need a somewhat larger army. We need more battleships and some battle cruisers. Most important of all, we need increased efficiency in the navy. Our fleet is fair to good, according to the old standards—but these old standards are not to be counted on in 1915.

HULBERT TAFT,
Cincinnati Times-Star.

Needs Complete Defense.

Editor The Blade:

Mr. Hearst has, in all his newspapers, incessantly urged the need of a mighty navy. He has never advocated a great standing army. He does not believe that a great standing army is necessary. He does believe that a larger number of trained officers and much more adequate artillery than we now have and an adequate supply of arms and munitions are necessary. With sufficient well trained officers and an equipment an army can be created when needed.

No one can express the national duty more clearly than President Washington did in his message to congress in a time of peace when he said: "We cannot fulfill our duties unless we place ourselves in a position of complete defense. The United States ought not to indulge the delusion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, forever, keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times prepared for war."

The recent experiences of China and Belgium shows that justice and righteousness cannot save a nation that is unable to defend itself. Their fates warn us as a nation that Washington's advice is as sound in 1915 as it was in 1974.

EDITOR NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Need Ships and Men.

Editor Toledo Blade:

This country cannot be safe until it is able to defend itself. The unexpected is always liable, while the possible evil consequences of the Monroe doctrine cannot even be classed as altogether among things unexpected, we rely chiefly on our optimism and the oceans while we need ships, guns and men.

CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK,
Hartford Courant.

Must Make Adequate Preparation.

Editor Toledo Blade:

The Globe, abhorring war and all incentives to it, nevertheless believes that the United States must make adequate preparation to defend herself against any attack that may be reasonably conceived. It believes that the states should be physically competent to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without fear of foreign interference. It believes that the United States should not be physically incompetent to speak with some authority in the councils of the nations for the best interests of humanity. It believes that the events of the present war show conclusively that those considerations are of paramount importance in this country, and should be acted on without delay.

H. J. WRIGHT,
New York Globe.

Ordinary Prudence.

"We must have a good whipping, I'm afraid, before we will wake up and provide for adequate national defense," was the pessimistic comment of an army officer recently. He spoke of the suspicion with which proposals for national defense were received in congress and mentioned a few points in which the United States is woefully deficient.

Americans do not want to be beaten. It would be a new and most disagreeable experience, even if the beating should consist merely of a setback while the country was unlimbering for a real fight. But it is safe to say that if the United States should get a trouncing on account of its unpreparedness, it would never be caught napping again. The point that Secretary Garrison and all other thoughtful Americans make is that, with ordinary prudence, it is not necessary for the United States to go through a bitter and humiliating experience in order to insure its safety, now or hereafter. —Washington Post.

Rear-Admiral Fiske Right.

It is folly for the authorities to attempt to close their eyes to the real situation and facts which are but too obvious. No one knows the condition of the navy and its state of unpreparedness better than Rear-Admiral Fiske, and when he insists that criticism and plain talk are required to make congress realize what is necessary, he is everlastingly right.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Navy Now Out of Date.

Our navy is out of date, so much out of date that to build it up will be a matter of years. To suppose that we could improvise in an emergency is an absurd delusion. This was sufficiently demonstrated in our own civil war, and the training of men is infinitely more specialized in the navies of the present day. But it is idle to speculate on this point when we have not even the ships. If it is to take from three to five years to build up an adequate navy, the sooner we fall to the better. If it is the business of the people to see that this is done, let the people bring pressure to bear and make it understood, as Admiral Fiske observes, "that while sentiment and reason are the principal things that govern the doings of men, we must not use one in the other's place."—Boston Advertiser.

Need Building Program.

We need to settle upon an intelligent building program and stick to it. Three modern battleships or battleship cruisers, as Mr. Meyer says, are not too many to lay down each year.—N. Y. Times.

More Coast Than Battleships.

It is fortunate that the fleet which made a landing at the mouth of the Chesapeake was only a theoretical foe. But the ease with which it was accomplished is not reassuring. A few more battleships, please. — The Baltimore American.

Navy Knows Its Weakness.

Admiral Fiske called attention to the fact that the United States has no battle cruisers, not enough destroyers and submarines, no general staff, too few enlisted men, no tested war plans; in fact, is lacking in many of the commonest needs of an up-to-date navy. And that what he said was the absolute truth was known to every naval man who listened to and applauded his fearless utterances.—Springfield Union.

ACTING PREMIER IS STRONG MAN

Washington, June 9.—Robert Lansing, counselor of the American department of state, who has become acting secretary of state with the resignation of William Jennings Bryan, is regarded as one of the ablest authorities in this country on the conduct of diplomatic affairs and on questions of international law.

Mr. Lansing has been counselor of the state department since April 1, 1914. At that time he succeeded John Bassett Moore, another American expert on international law. Mr. Lansing has served in that capacity ever since the United States landed troops in Vera Cruz, throughout the Mexican situation, and during all of the European war up to date.

Especially since the war in Europe imposed on the United States government new, serious and most intricate problems, has Mr. Lansing been looked upon as a tower of strength in the state department. He has been the main source for advice on all questions of international law and neutrality. All questions relating to American neutrality—and they have been numerous—have been referred first to Mr. Lansing.

Mr. Lansing is a son-in-law of John W. Foster, former secretary of state, who also is conceded to be without a peer in matters of international law. Mr. Lansing was well known in Washington even before he became counselor of the state department, by reason of his services in various special capacities for the department. He is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and a graduate of Amherst college in 1886. He is 51, in the prime of his activity, is a man of poise and balance, an inveterate worker and is regarded as an officer of fine judgment and ability. Three years after his graduation Mr. Lansing was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the law firm of Lansing & Lansing in that year, a partnership which continued until 1907. In 1892-3 Mr. Lansing became counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitrations and in 1896-7 he became counsel for the United States Bering claims commission.

CLAIMS RIGHT TO SINK CONTRABAND

Washington, June 10.—Germany's latest note to the United States, on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, received today, makes the far-reaching claim of a right to destroy any American vessel carrying contraband, while agreeing to pay damages for the act.

Germany denies the destruction of the Frye constitutes a violation of the treaties between the United States and Prussia, and insists that the case go to a prize court.

The United States proposed that the matter should be settled by diplomatic negotiation and not a prize court. The German foreign office, however, promises to pay proper indemnity.

Why Be Tortured by

INGROWING NAIL

or seek relief in a painful, dangerous surgical operation, when you can get relief by treating yourself at home by my method. Write, describing condition and for particulars, to Dr. O. G. Cruikshank, Lewis, Ind.

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EUROPEAN TRUCE WILSON'S MOTIVE

President Wants to Enforce Neutral Rights and Then Promote Peace.

Washington, June 12.—Will the United States in its championship of the obligations of international law be able to open the door to peace in Europe?

With this possibility, however remote, in mind, administration officials and foreign diplomats here are waiting anxiously for some indication of the response Germany will make to President Wilson's rejoinder now in the hands of the Berlin foreign office. If Germany agrees to abide by international law henceforth in the submarine warfare on commerce the President will be encouraged to take another step toward the great objects he has in view.

Here's Wilson's Program.

It developed this week that the President is proceeding with the following program in mind:

1—To induce Germany to conform to the rules of international law in the prosecution of its submarine warfare.

2—To induce Great Britain to conform to international law in the maintenance of the blockade of Germany.

3—To induce both Germany and Great Britain to consent to a truce for the discussion of peace proposals.

Germany is aware that the President is eager to carry out this program and that knowledge may affect decisively the attitude Berlin will assume toward Mr. Wilson's insistence upon the American demands. Germany professes to be ready to end the war now. American officials contend that if Germany is sincere in this profession it cannot well afford to reject a proposition the acceptance of which would further a definitely conceived plan to terminate the great struggle.

Bernstorff Told Plan.

It appears that the president discussed this matter frankly with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, at their important conference last week. The President made it clear to the ambassador that he has not singled out Germany as an example of lawlessness, and that he is quite as deeply interested in inducing Great Britain to abandon its illegal policy whereby it is endeavoring to starve out Germany.

The President convinced the ambassador that his one great object is to induce all of the belligerents to observe implicitly the immunities guaranteed neutrals and noncombatants by international law.

There is high authority for stating that the President went even further and disclosed to the ambassador his intention to adopt stronger measures to force Great Britain to abandon interference with legitimate American trade with the neutral ports of northern Europe and to lift the embargo on food shipments to Germany through these neutral countries.

German Envoy Approves.

Ambassador von Bernstorff expresses entire satisfaction with the aims of the President. He said that a compliance with international law by all the belligerents is desired as much by Germany as by the United States. He admitted that the German submarine warfare represents a departure from the rules laid down by international law, but contended that Germany has been forced unwillingly to adopt this policy as a reprisal upon Great Britain for shutting off the German foreign food supply.

Since the dispatch of the rejoinder to Berlin it has become known that the President is preparing a strong note to Great Britain, insisting upon a modification of the blockade operations so far as they pertain to interference with American trade with the neutral countries of northern Europe.

Pressure on Britain.

If Germany yields to the American demands to conform the submarine warfare on commerce to the rules of international law administration officials believe that Great Britain cannot afford to ignore pressure by the United States to procure a modification of the policy, aimed at the starvation of Germany, which incited the submarine campaign.

If the President succeeds in bringing both Germany and Great Britain back to the strict observance of the rules of war he will be encouraged to take the third step in his program—an endeavor to bring about mediation between the belligerents with a view to establishing a permanent peace. It is possible that to accomplish this end he would call a conference of the principal neutral countries to consider the question of bringing influence to bear upon the belligerents to end the war.

CODDLING THE STOMACH

The So-Called "Scientific" Feeding.

In this 20th century of advancement, people are too apt to listen to new theories and put into practice new-fangled notions of feeding. Not only do adults follow so-called "scientific systems," but they cram down the mouths of their children such scientific soft foods that require no exercise of the digestive organs, and the children are apt to become fragile, and their stomachs too weak to take in strength-giving food and be able to assimilate it. This is a hothouse condition that no man, woman or child should permit. The muscles of the stomach require exercise just as any other muscles of the body; neglect them with too much ease and inaction and you raise a dyspeptic. Use a tonic made of medicinal herbs which will stimulate the stomach into greater activity—a remedy which will do this is one which has stood the test of public approval for over forty years, containing no alcohol or narcotic. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It arouses the little muscular fibres into activity and causes the gastric juices to thoroughly mix with the food you eat, simply because it supplies the stomach with pure, rich blood. It's weak, impure blood that causes stomach weakness. Get good blood through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you will have no more indigestion.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, FREE. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

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CARRANZA AIMS AT CAPITAL AS VILLA RALLIES

Both Leaders Press the Fighting While Waiting for Wilson to Pass on Their Claims.

Washington, June 14.—Advices reaching Washington today, showed that while Carranza and Villa both are seeking to win the favor of the United States, as indicated in their statements bearing on President Wilson's warning to "act together" to end the war and provide food for the starving people, each is pressing the fighting.

Apparently desirous of strengthening his claim to recognition by this government, Carranza is pushing toward Mexico City while Villa is renewing hostilities near Leon, official reports state.

The Mexican situation has assumed a more prominent place in the eyes of official Washington since the German crisis took on a more hopeful outlook, and it is expected conditions south of the Rio Grande will receive more attention pending receipt of Germany's reply to the President's latest communication.

Carranza's bid for recognition was before the administration in the form of a proclamation issued to the people of Mexico by the "First Chief" in which he urges support of all Mexicans, as he claims to have put most of the republic under civil law.

Villa's note is to be presented to the state department by Enrique C. Enrote, his Washington representative, but was brought to the capitol by Manuel Borela, Villa's personal representative.

Chief interest centers in the outcome of the prospective battle between Carranza troops and Villa forces for the possession of Mexico City, now in the hands of Villa's men.

Advices received here from Carranza sources at Vera Cruz, said that General Pablo Gonzales, a Carranza commander, who is now moving toward Mexico City, had been approached by members of the convention party from the Mexican capital with an offer of an armistice. His answer is said to have been that the forces in Mexico City had better join the Carranza forces or evacuate the city without shedding blood. Acoording to the same information, Gonzales gave the delegates 48 hours to return and present his proposition to the convention.

Developments in the military situation at Mexico City are awaited with considerable interest here because of the likelihood of their influence on the political side of Mexico's problem.

The military situation is likely to have an important influence during the week on the political side of Mexico's problem. According to official reports of the state department the sweeping claims of victory made by Gen. Carranza are refuted, and Gen. Villa is still hard pressing the Carranza forces south of Leon. The most severe loss sustained by Gen. Carranza was in the wounding of Gen. Obregon, whose left arm was shot away.

Other U. S. Premiers Who Left the Office

Secretary Bryan is the eleventh United States official to resign the office of Secretary of State in the last 120 years.

Edmund Jennings Randolph, Secretary of State, January, 1794, to August, 1795, was invited to resign, owing to charges made against him by Minister Fauchet, of France.

Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, was asked to resign in 1800; refused, and was dismissed.

Robert Smith, of Maryland, April 1, 1811.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, April 11, 1831.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, June 3, 1834.

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, May 8, 1843.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, March 7, 1849.

John M. Clayton, Delaware, July 22, 1850.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, June 4, 1892.

John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of State, March 5, 1897, to April 25, 1898, resigned and retired to private life.

William R. Day, of Ohio, 1898, to become member of Spanish Peace Commission.

ANDREW THE GLAD

by MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

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Continued From First Page.

love and the reverence that is in all our hearts for them. It was a very dignified forceful speech— and David made it!" Phoebe stood close against the table and for a moment veiled her tear-starred eyes from the major's keen glance.

"Phoebe," he said after a moment's silence, "I sometimes think the world lacks a standard by which to measure some of her vaster products. Perhaps you and I have just explored the heart of David Kildare so far. But a heart as fine as his isn't going to pump fool blood into any man's brain —eh?"

"Sometimes and about some things, you do me a great injustice, Major," answered Phoebe slowly, with a serious look into the keen eyes bent upon hers. "Of all the 'glad crowd,' as David calls us, I am the only woman who comes directly in contact with the struggling, working, hand-to-hand fight of life, and I can't help letting it affect me in my judgment of—of us. I can't forget it when—when I amuse myself or let David amuse me. I seem to belong with them and not in the life he would make for me; yet you know I care—but if you are going to get out that extra edition you must get to work. I will sit here and get up my one o'clock notes for the imp, and if you need me, tell me so."

The major bestowed a slow quizzical smile upon her and took up his pen. For an hour they both wrote rapidly with now a quick question from the major and a concise answer from Phoebe, or a short debate over the wording of one of his sentences or paragraphs. The editorial minds of the graybeard and the girl were of much the same quality and they had written together for many years. The major had gone far in the molding of Phoebe's keen wit.

"Why, here you are Phoebe," exclaimed Mrs. Buchanan as she hurried into the room just as Phoebe was finishing some of her last paragraphs, "Caroline and I have been telephoning everywhere for you. Do come and motor out to the Country Club with us for lunch. David and Andrew left some partridges there yesterday as they came from hunting on Old Harpeth, to be grilled for us today. You are going out there to play bridge with Mrs. Shelby's gust from Charleston at three, so please come with us now!"

She was alleagerness and she rested one plump, persuasive little hand on Phoebe's arm. To Mrs. Matilda, any time that Phoebe could be persuaded to frolic was one of undimmed joy.

"Now, Mrs. Matilda," said the major, as he smiled at her with the expression of delight that her presence always called forth even in times of extreme strenuosity, "do leave Phoebe with me—I'm really a very lorn old man."

"Why, are you really lonely dear? Then Caroline and I won't think of going. We'll stay right here to lunch with you. I will go tell her and you put up your books and papers and we will bring our sewing and chat with you and Phoebe. It will be lovely."

"Matilda," answers the major hastily with real alarm in his eyes, "I insist that you unroll my strings to your apron as far as the Country Club this once. I capitualte—no man in the world ever had more attention than I have. Why, Phoebe knows that—"

"Indeed, indeed, he really doesn't want us, Mrs. Matilda. Let's leave him to his Immortals. I will be ready in a half-hour if I can write fast here. Tell Caroline Darrah to hunt me up a fresh veil and phone Mammy Kitty not to expect me home until — until midnight. New while you dress I will write."

"Very well," answered Mrs. Buchanan, "if you are sure you don't need us, Major," and with a caress on his rampant lock she hurried away.

"You took on awful risk them, Major," said Phoebe with a twinkle in her eyes.

"I know it," answered the major. "I've been taking them for nearly forty years. It's added much to this affair between Mrs. Buchanan and me. Small excitements are all that are necessary to fan the true connubial flame. I didn't tell her about all this because I really hadn't the time. Tell her on the way out, for I expect there will be a rattle of musketry as soon as the dimity brigade hears the circumstances."

Then for a half-hour Phoebe and the major wrote rapidly until she gathered her sheets together and left them under his paper-weight to be delivered to the devil from the office. She departed quietly, taking Mrs. Matilda and Caroline with her.

And for still another hour the major continued to push his pen rapidly across the paper, then he settled down to the business of reading and annotating his work.

For years Major Buchanan had been the editor of the Gray Picket, which went its way weekly into almost every home in the South. It was a quaint, bright little folio full of articles of interest to the old Johnnie Rebs scattered south of Mason and Dixon. As a general thing it radiated good cheer and a most patriotic spirit, but at times something would occur to stir the gray ashes from which would fly a crash of sparks. Then again the spirit of peace unutterable would reign in its columns. It was published for the most part to keep up the desire for the yearly Confederate reunions—those bivouacs of chosen spirits, the like of which could never have been before and can never be after. The major's pen was a trenchant one but reconstructed—in the main.

But the scene at the Country Club in the early afternoon was, according to the major's prediction, far from peaceful in tone; it was confusion confounded. Mrs. Peyton Kendrick was there and the card-tables were deserted as the players, matrons and maids, gathered around her and discussed excitedly the result of her "ways and means for the reunion" mission to the city council, the judge's insult and David Kildare's reply. They were every mother's daughter of them Dames of the Confederacy and their very lovely gowns were none the less their fighting clothes.

"And then," said Mrs. Payt, her cheeks pink with indignation, and the essence of belligerency in her excited eyes, "for a moment I sat petrified, petrified with cold rage, until David Kildare's speech began—there had never been a greater one delivered in the United States of America! He said—he said—oh, I don't know what he did say, but it was—"

"I just feel—" gasped Polly Farrell with a sob, "that I ought to get down on my knees to him. He's a hero—he's a—"

"Of course for a second I was surprised. I had never heard David Kildare speak about a—a serious matter before, but I could have expected it, for his father was a most brilliant lawyer, and his mother's father was our senator for twenty years and his uncle our ambassador to the court of—" and Mrs. Peyton's voice trailed off in the clamor.

"Well, I've always known that Cousin Dave was a great man. He ought to be the president or governor—or something. I would vote for him tomorrow—or that is, I would make some man—I don't know just who—do it!" And Polly's treble voice again took up the theme of David's praises.

"And think of the old soldiers," said Mrs. Buchanan with a catch in her breath. "It will hurt them so when they read it. They will think people are tired of them and that we don't want them to come here in the spring for the reunion. They are old and feeble and they have had so much to bear. It was cruel, cruel."

"And to think of not wanting the children to see them and know them and love them—and understand!" Milly's soft voice both broke and blazed.

"I'm going to cry—I'm doing it," sobbed Polly with her head on Phoebe's shoulder. "I wasn't but twelve when they met here last time and I followed all the parades and cried for three solid days. It was delicious. I'm not mad at any Yankee—I'm in love with a man from Boston and I'm—oh, please, don't anybody tell I said that! I may not be, I just think so because he is so good-looking and—"

"We must all go out to the Soldiers' Home tomorrow, a large committee, and take every good thing we can think up and make. We must pay them so much attention that they will let us make a joke if it," said Mrs. Matilda thinking immediately of the old fellows who "sat in the sun"—waiting.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Peyton," and we must go oftener. We want some more committees. It won't be many years—two were buried last week from the Home." There was a moment's silence and the sun streamed in across the deserted tables.

"Oh," murmured Caroline Darrah Brown with her eyes in a blaze, "I can't stand it, Phoebe. I never felt so before—I who have no right."

"Dear," said Phoebe with a quiet though intensely sad smile, "this is just an afterglow of what they must have felt in those awful times. Let's get them started at the game."

For just a moment longer Phoebe watched them in their heated discussion, then chose her time and her strong quiet voice commanded immediate attention.

"Girls," she said, and as she spoke she held out her hand to Mrs. Peyton Kendrick with an audacious little smile. Any women from two to sixty likes to be called "girl" audaciously as Phoebe did it. "Let's leave it all to the men. I think we can trust them to compel the judge to dine off his yesterday's remarks in tomorrow's papers. And then if we don't like the way they have settled with him we can have a gorgeous time telling them how much better they might have done it. Let's all play—everybody for the game!"

"And Phoebe!" called Mrs. Payt, as she sat down at the table farthest in the corner.

(To Be Continued.)

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One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "My head is as clear as a bell. I can hear every natural sound distinctly. Those ear noises have left me." And so the letters come, one and all telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Deafness Treatment.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Notwithstanding the prophets, life is full of surprises.

The fellow who doesn't know when he is licked is a nuisance.

Doubtless the country will share President Wilson's faith in Mr. Lansing.

Booze is such a good thing that the saloonists want their bartenders to keep sober.

There are many spectacular features of war, but they all bring death and destruction.

When a scientist says we are all sons of monkeys it is not because he feels like one himself.

There are people who worry so much that if the worst should happen they would feel relieved.

No asphyxiating gases or liquid fire were used in the war to which General Sherman had reference.

When Villa borrows a dollar of Carranza until payday, that will be a sign of peace in Mexico.

While men may find a so-called "dashing widow" interesting, most of them are afraid of her.

Why a watermelon shortage? Unless, perhaps, there have not been enough sunbeams to fill 'em.

To be a people of vision, in response to President Wilson's philosophy, it is not essential that we see double.

We never saw an aching void, but it must look something like a bathing suit that is hanging on a clothesline.

The limit of patience is reached when the chronic loafer wants to be numbered among the weary and heavy laden.

That is a beautiful thought about silence being golden, but we never heard very many women rave over it.

A dietitian is a learned person who picks out the things we like to eat and then tells us they are not good for us.

Somebody asks: "When is a woman old?" We're willing to leave it to some dear, sunshiny soul who is past 75.

This year's American wheat yield is going to be a strong argument in favor of peaceful pursuits as against war as a profession.

Mexicans may as well prepare for the worst. We're going to feed them, and perhaps make them take a bath on Saturday night.

An effort is being made to keep baseball clean and free from gambling. 'Tis sad that as much cannot be done for wheat.

While the children are small they seem perfectly satisfied with father. But later they are sure to discover his little deficiencies.

The well-known man-eating mosquito is no respecter of persons. The middle-aged, as well as the young and tender, are his meat.

Some people are so reckless with their advice that they would tell the fellow with gout in both feet to put his best foot forward.

"Now somebody is proposing 'Baby Day,'" says the Houston Post. Just as though every day is not baby day in all well regulated families.

"John Barleycorn is a bad chauffeur," says the Philadelphia Telegraph. John Barleycorn is a better grave digger than anything else.

Only he who could poison a dog and feel proud of it could get any satisfaction out of some of the so-called achievements of the European war.

One cannot help having a bit of admiration for the mule that pricks up its ears, arches its neck and tries to look something like a spirited horse.

The public man who thinks too much about his place in history is likely to neglect some of the little details that make for faithful service.

Scientists say there are one hundred and eleven kinds of snakes in the United States. Even the worst old soak in town cannot expect to see 'em all.

If England had about two million Canadian soldiers and some of the same sort of men to man her navy she might cut a wider swath in the big war.

What has become of all the silver dollars? Two or three of them in the pocket will keep a man from getting lonesome. Paper dollars are not good company.

Late pictures of the Kaiser show him with sunken cheeks. But at that he may not look less plump than many thousands of the poor fellows in the trenches.

Now Mr. Bryan will have nothing to do but utter a few well rounded phrases, snap his jaws together and wait for the enthusiastic audience to applaud.

Huerta's criticism of this country, since he has taken up his residence in New York, is less severe than when he delivered it from a Mexico City barroom.

Mother works so hard to get the bride ready for the big day, it is little wonder that she has a good, nervous cry at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Begins to look as if the people knew what they were doing when they defeated Mr. Bryan three times for the presidency. Their judgment has been vindicated.

Sometimes an eloping couple is captured just before taking the fatal plunge. The spectacle must be something like that of pulling a drowning person out of the water.

SECOND NOTE STRONG, BUT NOT AN ULTIMATUM

The second note to Germany is not an ultimatum. It has nothing of the form, substance or aspect of an ultimatum. It makes no demands upon Germany which Germany cannot discuss or which, if she has the will to do so, she cannot find the grace to concede. There are no words of threat. There is no talk of war. Not by paragraph, sentence or the dot of an i does the President rest his argument upon force.

The note with the fewest possible words brushes aside the irrelevancies of the German reply. The Imperial Government is assured that it is misinformed as to the Lusitania being armed, serving as a transport or naval auxiliary vessel, or carrying cargo contrary to the statutes of the United States. The President, as straight as diplomatic usage will permit, drives at the heart of the issue—that the Lusitania was sunk contrary to the laws of nations subscribed to by Germany herself, contrary to express commands of the German government to its naval officers in August last, and in the face of a great faith which innocent non-combatant men, women and children reposed in the humanity of the great German nation.

The note closes with a second request of the Imperial Government it will guarantee that no merchantman will be sunk without examination as to the nationality of the vessel and the character of its cargo—whether contraband or not—and the removal of crew and passengers to places of safety.

Throughout the message there is nothing discourteous or humiliating, nothing that need force the breaking of the friendly relations of the two peoples, nothing save that which brave and proud nation may expect of another nation, as brave and proud.

SEVENTY YEARS

No one of the present generation can close his eyes and imagine a countryside without telegraph or telephone wires, a city without electric lights, a farming district in which the harvesting was performed wholly by man and horse power.

Yet seventy years ago, when the Scientific American issued its first number, there was no telegraph or telephone or electric light or reaper. There were steamships, but they relied as much upon sail as upon their engines. There were railroads, but a journey upon one was an arduous undertaking, to be planned and considered as thoughtfully as an expedition to the Arctic fields must be today. Daguerre's photography was in existence and the photographed must sit long minutes as rigid and unwinking as a statue. That mighty stream of invention and discovery which was to sweep over the world and transform its appearance and its social order came after.

The Scientific American devotes its seventieth number to reviewing the great things that from year to year it has chronicled. Its pages have described among other things the first telegraph and telephone, the first typewriter, typesetting machine, incandescent lamp, phonograph, trolley car, passenger elevator, wireless apparatus, flying machine, dirigible balloon, steam turbine, moving picture machine, automobile and X-ray mechanism. It has been given it to detail the building of the greatest bridges, the longest tunnels, the highest dams and the biggest canals. The clanking steel mills, the fiery bessemer furnaces, the towering steel buildings have appeared in these seventy years—only the span of a man's life and yet incredibly long when one thinks of what material accomplishments have been crowded into it.

RUMANIA THE BARGAINER

In case Rumania is drawn into the war it will be because she has struck a bargain with the Allies, not because of any racial sentiments or international friendships.

Rumania, like all the Balkan states, is land hungry. She resents it that Austria-Hungary governs Transsylvania and Bukowina, largely populated by Rumanians. Also, she resents Russian control over Bessarabia, which is Rumanian of population and occupies an important section of the Black Sea coastline. This territory was awarded her at the end of the Crimean war. It was lost to her at the end of the Turco-Russian war of 1877-78, and in spite of the fact that Rumania and Russia were allies in that confict.

Two things may buy Rumania's help. One is a promise of lands. This pledge would have to be underwritten by England, France and Italy, since Rumania, having been deceived once, would be hardly likely to trust Russia. The other consideration, and a highly important one, involves the future of Rumanian trade. Oil and wheat are the two principal exports. If Russia gains control over the Bosporus, she might use that control to favor Russian wheat and oil and to embarrass the shipment of the competing Rumanian products. Rumania may have to fight in order to have a voice in the peace conference, Without that voice, she might be starved commercially.

The statement has been made that Rumania can put a million men into the field. The books of reference credit her with an available force of only 200,000. This is probably correct. For an army of a million would represent one soldier to about every six of population. Even Germany cannot command a ratio that high.

A New York justice has ruled that it is the right of the husband to determine where the home shall be. While he was at it he might have conceded to the wife the prerogative of selecting the wall paper.

THE FLAG

As flags fly, the American flag is only in its infancy. The Union Jack of Britain, the Crown and Shield of Austria, the Dragon of China, the Sun that is Japan's, antedate the Stars and Stripes so far that, by comparison, our flag seems but the shining design of yesterday. If Poland shall be restored to her nationality she will have a flag centuries older than ours. Hungary, nursing dreams of a new independence, Slavonia, hungering for her ancient estate, may, if the fates satisfy desire, march under emblems which are to our own as great-grandparents are to a child.

Yet none of these elder flags has won for itself a richer store of legend, a warmer loyalty, a love more ready for self-sacrifice. Since Betsy Ross fimly overrode the congressional committee's crude notions on stars and, by her dim candle, sewed the thirteen stripes together, the flag has remained true to the ideal to which it was dedicated. Unnumbered millions have fled the oppressor to flock beneath its folds. Men to the numbers of hundreds of thousands have given their blood to its defense. It is the flag which of all flags is least the symbol of martial glory and conquest and most the symbol of peace and freedom.

In these volcanic times, it becomes us to think of our flag with gratitude for the protection it gives us against that darkness of the mind which national ambitions and racial hatreds breed. Under this emblem, all the races of the world meet, and meet as brothers. Here men may journey as they please and, so long as they observe the law of the land, be unmolested and be made accountable to no one. Here they may till the soil, rear homes and worship according to their consciences, and none shall forcibly dispossess them or deny them the right.

From the point of view of efficiency, our government is not the highest. We are not wanting in weaknesses nor are we free from sin. But no country gives so large a measure of personal liberty. No other country offers the individual citizen so large a participation in its government. Nowhere else under the sun may those who aspire to make the world better discover so much encouragement, nowhere else is the idealist so sure of an audience.

Not even in England or France, certainly not in Germany, does political feeling run so high as in this country. No administration has achieved so much, no President has been so skillful, as to escape criticism where purely domestic policies were concerned. The other day, the country, with but one notable exception, endorsed the President's foreign policy. This is one test of a country's solidarity. In the home, it may quarrel. But toward the outside world it presents a solid front. To the outsider who does not know us, we may seem a house divided. But in defense of the honor of the country we are as an army with banners.

In the flight from Europe last summer at the outbreak of war, a number of tourists, harassed, bewildered, reached Calais and found an American cruiser with steam up to carry them across the channel. They have told their friends that of all their experiences none was so thrilling and touching as the sight of the American flag on that vessel. At sunset when the flag was ceremoniously hauled down, men among the tourists were not ashamed to weep.

Time may dull the memory of the wild hours when all civilization seemed to be falling, but these travelers are never likely to forget the things they felt at the evening salutation of the flag. Like Philip Nolan, of Edward Everett Hale's inspiring creation, they learned through experience what it was to have a home and a country.

THE PURSUING FORTUNE.

Somewhere in the west, between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, is one Alfred James Bourne. He belongs to the great army of casual laborers—working on farms, railroad sections, at grading jobs and engineering works, as jobs were available. He has been living in "flop" houses and in bunk cars, sleeping in barns and haystacks, eating where and when the opportunity came. This has been going on for months. And all that time agents of lawyers in Australia have been chasing him to hand him a fortune of seven and a half millions. So far, Bourne has kept ahead of the pack. But soon they're bound to catch him, stuff his pockets with money, encase him in uncomfortable clothes, enslave him in irksome conventionalities.

The hearts of all of us go out to a man so pursued by destiny. Not one but would volunteer to serve as substitute. Which shows how kindly the world is after all.

Carrie Nation's brother, who once thought his sister crazy, says he has changed his mind, and threatens to take up the hatchet as an instrument of reform. After he has tried a few of his sister's stunts his mind will be ready for another change.

THE PATHWAY TO PEACE

The citizen stood at the foot of the towering Fort Meigs shaft and followed the course of the swift flight of the setting sun as it dropped to the hills beyond the silent river. That same sun, he told himself, had, but a half-dozen short hours before, poured its red beams across the redder battlefields of Flanders and searched out the huddled forms of dead and dying men among the smitten hills and sodden valleys of Galicia.

And as the last rays struck into flaming color water and sky and picked out the sheltered homes of the countryside where mothers and fathers and little ones dwelt in contentment and love, the citizen clenched his hand and tensed his lips at the thought of what war would bring to that happy valley. That every rooftree there should be darkened with the shadow of tragedy and every mother's heart echo to the knell of the call to arms was hideously intolerable.

The nation must be kept at peace at whatever cost of pride and dignity, he told himself. No dishonor before the court of nations could be too great or black a price to pay for the priceless treasure of continued peace. There must be peace.

And as he said these things there came to him like a blow the remembrance that the great granite shaft above him had been reared by a grateful state to the memory of men who had died that peace might come to that very valley. At his feet lay the grass-grown trenches and time-smoothed earthworks behind which, a hundred years ago, brave men had died to make that countryside free. And it was borne in upon him that war itself is, sometimes, the price of peace and that, on occasion, men must die that other men to come may live in tranquility and contentment.

As these thoughts came to him there came, as well, the memory of the folly of the nation's leaders which brought about the bloodshed of that war a hundred years ago, the folly of false pride in fancied safety from aggression and stupid unbelief in preparation against the threatened danger from the country's enemy over the border.

And as he called to mind the utter unfitness of America now to deal with a foreign foe, and turned open-eyed to the peril that must shadow the land until the war-mad days of the present are ended, the citizen uttered a prayer that his country may turn swiftly from its blind faith in national helplessness and learn and know that the ready sword points the only path to peace today.

THE HOLLOWNESS OF TRUST-BUSTING

If, ten years ago, the government had failed to force the dissolution of the steel trust, the public would have been very much agitated. Inevitably it would have read something sinister and criminal in the decision. It would have asked if the government was really sincere in its trust-busting policy. The people would have asked themselves if they must forever submit to the oppressions of the trusts, suffer their domination of industry, endure their seeming control over the judiciary.

But the steel trust decision falls flat as a thing to get disturbed about today. The people are scarcely interested in it, one way or the other. Thousands were surprised to learn when the court delivered its decision that such a case existed. Trust-busting as an agitation is played out. The people are well aware that it makes no difference to them whether a trust is busted or left entire. At least if there is a difference between the two states the everyday citizen hasn't been able to detect it. So far as he can see, the dissolution of the Standard Oil company, the tobacco trust and the harvester combine has brought him no beneft whatever, and no harm. It is as if the suits of dissolution had never been tried, or filed, or thought of.

The department of justice, we understand, is to appeal the case. We suppose that is its duty. But so far as the general public is concerned the department need do nothing at all.

THE END OF JELLY-FISH DIPLOMACY

If the resignation of Mr. Bryan marks, as it promises to mark, the end of an inglorious period of jelly-fish diplomacy—if his stubborn, mollusk-like clinging to the one-idead, peace-at-any-price propaganda of the ultra-pacifists shall serve to rouse the country to a sense of pressing national peril, he will have rendered a great, if unwilling service to America.

If, at the climax of a public career peculiarly lacking in usefulness, he shall succeed in opening the eyes of the people to the mad folly of the policy of national helplessness and unpreparedness, for love of which he deserts his chief in the hour of trial, he will have served the country unwittingly well.

No more striking proof of the gravity of the situation at Washington could have been offered than is presented by the refusal of the secretary of state to concur in the President's reiterated demand for guarantees against a repetition of the Lusitania murders. No action that Mr. Bryan or any other man could have taken could serve, more certainly, to show to the nation its utter helplessness if war were forced upon us.

Once the country turns from its lotus-eating and faces the danger open-eyed, there will come the irresistible demand for preparedness—for a greater navy, for adequate coast defense and a trained reserve force of fighting men—in which lies the nation's only safeguard against war.

Speed the day when the United States, understanding the dangers which lie before, shall turn to meet them.

Poor Darius Green, he tried to fly.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sunday School

THE ENEMIES OF FEAR

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 20 is "A Prayer for the Tempted."—Psalm 141.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

As often, a dual purpose is set by the International Lesson Committee for the present passage. It is a study of a psalm and a treatment of the temperance question. Close students of the uniform lessons have more than once suspected that the committee is careless in its choice of Scripture for the temperance lesson.

Certainly this is so in the present psalm, which has never before been selected for study by the Sunday schools. The most learned critics confess themselves baffled by this psalm, one of the most difficult in the psalter. So it is not easy to fathom the mental processes of the committee that could offer to the untrained Sunday school teachers and pupils of the world a Scripture portion which is baffling alike to the ordinary reader and to the expert exegetist. If, however, the fifth, sixth and seventh verses of the psalm are omitted, or disregarded, the passage becomes clear and helpful. Here is the Psalm itself:

"Jehovah, I have called upon Thee;
make haste unto me;
Give ear unto my voice, when I call
unto Thee.

"Let my prayer be set forth as incense
before Thee;
The lifting up of my hands as the
evening sacrifice.

"Set a watch, O Jehovah, before my
mouth;
Keep the door of my lips.

"Incline not my heart to any evil thing,
To practice deeds of wickedness
With men that work iniquity:
And let me not eat of their dainties.

"Let the righteous smite me, it shall
be a kindness;
And let him reprove me, it shall be as
oil upon the head;
Let not my head refuse it;
For even in their wickedness shall my
prayer continue.

"Their judges are thrown down by the
sides of the rock;
And they shall hear my words; for they
are sweet.

"As when one ploweth and cleaveth
the earth,
Our bones are scattered at the mouth
of Sheol.

"For mine eyes are unto Thee O
Jehovah the Lord;
In Thee do I take refuge; leave not
my soul destitute.

"Keep me from the snare which they
have laid for me,
And from the gins of the workers of
iniquity.

"Let the wicked fall into their own
nets,
Whilst that I withal escape."

When a Man Needs Help.

What plea did the angels hovering over the sinking Lusitania hear rising from the lips of the doomed? The same cry that is rising hourly from human spirits facing inevitable death, or sorrow worse than death. It is the note that sounds in profoundest literature. It is the theme of all the immortal psalms, and the opening words of the present one—the call unto Jehovah for help.

In all ultimate hours, man calls upon God. Nobody escapes this need. The spirit of mortals turns toward the Infinite, in times of distress, as a little child cries for its mother. That is the keynote of this lesson. When down, look up, where God waits to help. The Lord of all the universe is not too high to care for the welfare of a single human spirit. God hears and answers prayer. Whatever emergency is great enough to vex the spirit of men is also great enough to claim the attention of God.

When a man breaks a leg, or his house burns down, or his business goes to smash, friends rush to his aid. But in the worse troubles of life, when his heart is burdened and anguished, when his manhood is threatened, when his faith seems blinded, when in desolation of spirit he cries aloud in the silent, lonely hours, then he rarely has a friend to succor him. Indeed, men commonly hide these greater woes beneath smiling countenances.

The real troubles of life are spiritual. Write that down large. The state of the human spirit is of vastly more concern than the condition of material prosperity. We best help the world when we help men in the things of their soul. Iron the lines of anguish out of human spirits and you remedy most of the ills of society. All's well "if your heart keeps right." So the psalmist's plea is unto Jehovah for succor in spiritual distress.

All over the world, in Christian and non-Christian religions, incense is used as a symbol of prayer. It rises in a cloud like the desires of human hearts. The figure, often employed in the Bible, is a beautiful one, for the fragrance of the burnt incense is represented as well pleasing to God. He who prays offers the sweetest incense before the altar of God.

Everybody's Particular Peril.

A clergyman from the south was visiting the Billy Sunday tabernacle in Philadelphia. Like several thousand others, he remained in the building between the meetings; and while waiting for the evening service to begin, he noticed that the man alongside of him put something into his mouth every 10 minutes or so. Clearly it was not tobacco, and at last my friend's curiosity got the better of him, and he said: "Would you mind telling me what you are eating?"

Turning a smiling face to him, the other made answer: "Oh, these are peppermint lozenges. You see, I'm a trail-hitter. I used to be a hard drinker. And peppermint lozenges help take away the appetite for booze. Why, I know one fellow who ate 14 pounds of peppermint lozenges in two weeks."

That man recognized his own peculiar temptation, and he tried his best to co-operate with God in meeting it. The writer of this psalm knew that his mouth was his danger point, so he cried:

"Set a watch, O Jehovah, before any
mouth;
Keep the door of my lips."

There is nothing like being specific in dealing with one's own temptation. A woman once said to Moody: "Mr. Moody, how can I cure myself of the habit of exaggeration?" "Call it lying, madam, call it lying," replied the hard-headed evangelist. Let us pray to be saved from sins definitely named. "O God, deliver me from the love of money." Or, "Help me, Lord, to quit my mean and slanderous gossiping." Or, "Almighty God, clean up my foul mind." Or, "Lord Jesus, save me from the sin of unlovingness." May we not at least be as candid and clear in our praying as the psalmist of old?

Past Sins a Present Menace.

Every past sin is an ally of present temptation. All the knowledge of evil that the former years have left with us as a heritage, rises up to hinder us in our fight for personal righteouness. The psalmist prayed that his heart might not be inclined to practice deeds of wickedness. He would like to escape the clutches of the past.

It would mean more to the world than all the Carnegie and Rockefeller benefactions combined if that one tremendous truth could only be driven home to youth. The deeds of folly done today manacle us for tomorrow. An appalling number of men are not free to follow the bidding of their best manhood, and fight for truth and patriotism, because they are not free. The devil has a collar and chain on them.

Recently I met a shifty-eyed man who once was nationally discussed. He had had a rare and wonderful opportunity to serve the people. Seldom is a patriot given such a chance. But this man suddenly and mysteriously collapsed. He sat silent when he should have stood up and spoken. His hand was held back in the very act of striking a blow for righteousness. The reason was simple: The man's past was not clean. He was not free. Former offenses were held up as a menace. He had lost his power to bear witness to the truth. God pity him, for no fellow being can understand the torment of his soul.

Would that the dying words of John B. Gough could resound in the ears of every young person about to make his first serious mistake. "Young man, keep your record clear." There is no asset for an able life equal to a noble youth. Be clean today if you would conquer tomorrow. In the matter of temperance, it is the man who does not drink at all, and who never has drunk who has no difficulty or embarrassment in refusing to drink.

Recognizing the Enemy.

A mushy, maudlin type of literature is prevalent in our day, which recognizes no evil and assures us that everything is lovely, in this world and the next. Strong, sound-thinking persons revolt from this sort of teaching, because it does not square with their own knowledge of actual life. The Psalms ring true. They admit the presence of enemies and of wicked men. The snares of the wicked were real to David and his fellow psalm writers.

And they are real today. Anybody who has ever incurred the hostility of a corrupt political ring, or of the whiskey crowd, can recite the closing verses of our lesson psalm with feeling, and give picturesque details. It is unfair to youth to send it forth into the world in the blind assumption that virtue will meet no enemies, but only friends. To be able to recognize our enemies, and to be prepared to meet and do battle with them, is a prime requirement in the tournament of life.

One thing bigger than this, though, was known to the psalmist. He perceived the presence and wiles of his enemies, but he also saw God. His faith in Jehovah was greater than his fear of foes. That faith has been warranted by history. God is greater than all the cohorts of sin and Satan. The ultimate victory is with righteousness. The supreme teaching of the lesson is simple trust in God, who answers prayers.

A CLEVER SCHEME

Bootleggers in prohibition territory are notoriously versatile. At Des Moines, Ia., the latest scheme discovered is that of a man who had a hot water bottle full of whisky hung over his shoulder under his coat. The liquid was squirted through a tube into a glass produced from the coat pocket immediately after the purveyor's palm had been crossed with silver.

Mr. Bryan's 55 Busy Years of Life

Born Barch 19, 1860, in Salem, Ill.

Graduated, Illinois college, valedictorian of his class, 1881.

Admitted to bar, July, 1883.

Married Mary Elizabeth Baird, Oct. 1, 1884.

Removed to Lincoln, Neb., 1887.

Elected to congress, 1891, serving until 1895.

Democratic nominee for United States senate, 1893.

Editor, Omaha World-Herald, 1894-1895.

Made his "Cross of Gold" speech, Democratic national convention, Chicago, June, 1896.

Nominated for president by Democrats, Chicago, 1896.

Made famous 18,000-mile campaign tour. Defeated.

Organized regiment of volunteers for Spanish-American war, 1898.

Second nomination for presidency, July 4, 1900, at Kansas City.

Established the Commoner, 1901.

Toured the world, 1905-06.

Big reception in New York on his return, Aug. 30, 1906.

Third nomination for presidency, Denver, 1908.

Broke his instructions for Clark at Baltimore convention, June 12, 1912, and forced nomination of Woodrow Wilson for president.

Became secretary of state under Wilson, March 4, 1913.

Resigned as secretary of state, June 8, 1915.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS WILSON AND PLEDGES HEARTY SUPPORT

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Applauding President Wilson for his stand in the disagreement with Secretary Bryan over the issue between the United States and Germany, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a signed statement received here last night, pledged support to the President.

"According to Mr. Bryan's statement," Col. Roosevelt says, "he has left the cabinet because President Wilson, as regards the matters at issue with Germany, refused to follow the precedent set in the 30 all-inclusive arbitration commission treaties recently negotiated, and declines to suspend action for a year while a neutral commission investigates the admitted murder of American men, women and children on the high seas, and further declines to forbid American citizens to travel on neutral ships in accordance with the conditions guaranteed to us by Germany herself in solemn treaty.

"Of course I heartily applaud the decision of the President, and in common with all other Americans who are loyal to the traditions handed down by the men who served under Washington, and by others who followed Grant and Lee in the days of Lincoln, I pledge him my heartiest support in all the steps he takes to uphold the honor and the interests of this great republic which are bound up with the maintenance of democratic liberty and of a wise spirit of humanity among all the nations of mankind."

VARIETIES

China yearly exports 8,000 leopard skins.

Massachusetts has six living ex-governors.

In the Indian army all orders are given in English.

The sun gives 600,000 times the light that a full moon does.

The opal is the only gem not successfully counterfeited.

Osaka is a great Japenese toymaking centre, with Tokio next.

The water in the Panama canal is gradually becoming salty.

The dollar sign was designed from the letters "U. S." in monogram.

New Zealand has only one town with a population of more than 100,000.

German subalterns may not marry without permission of their colonels.

A patent has been granted a New York inventor for a hollow umbrella.

The cabmen of Paris are forbidden to smoke pipes while driving a "fare."

If the sun were made of solid coal it would burn out in less than 5,000 years.

It is said that four miles of an ordinary spider's thread would weigh one grain.

New Zealand's last animal census showed that it had nearly 25,000,000 sheep.

Ostrich eggs are being successfully hatched in an incubator by a German breeder.

The distance from which vultures and eagles spy their prey is almost incredible.

Over 5,000 Belgian residents in Canada have enlisted as recruits for the country's forces at the front.

A wine made from the juice of bananas is being manufactured by the Frenchmen living in Cochin China.

Direct sunlight by its chemical effects disintegrates the backing of mirrors in a comparatively short time.

In the United States last year 10,000 new books were published, and there were 1,835 new editions of old works.

The latest figures compiled show the country to be equal in steel products to both Germany and the United Kingdom.

In the Arabian desert the sirocco, a sandstorm, often digs pits 200 feet deep, scattering the sand for miles around.

In the Samoan islands is a breed of cattle the bulls of which seldom weigh more than 200 pounds and the cows 150 pounds.

Coal ashes, soda and copal varnish have been combined by a German inventor into an artificial stone resembling marble.

General Joffre only became generalissimo of the French army in 1911, on the refusal of General Pau to accept the office.

The latest aeroplane invention is the use of a recording phonograph by which the operator may make notes of his observations.

Muslin was first made at Mosul, in Mesopotamia, and was introduced into England in the middle of the seventeenth century.

At least four-fifths of the damage wrought by earthquakes is due to the neglect of the ordinary requirements of sound construction.

The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second to form an echo.

Sixty per cent of English words are of Teutonic origin, 30 per cent are Greek and Latin, and 10 per cent come from other sources.

Crystals of sodium nitrate so pure and perfectly formed that they can be used in optical instruments have been made by a Paris scientist.

Concrete arches resting on bedrock have been built in a New Hampshire cemetery to support gravestones in land too soft to support them itself.

The Ginelle lock on the Seine is so constructed that one man can open or close it by simply touching an electric button as he sits in his office.

By a new process in the manufacture of cotton, it is said to be possible to make a product which will take the place of bunting in making flags.

New York city's flock of sheep was sheared on a recent day and yielded about 720 pounds of high grade wool. There are 60 of them pastured in Central Park.

So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bichromate of potash in 200,000,000 parts of water.

A Californian is the owner of what is said to be the only watch of the kind in the world in which a lever oscillates and winds the spring with every step that he takes.

Three thousand-horse power is produced by a water wheel in Switzerland that receives a stream only an inch and a half in diameter after a fall of more than 5,000 feet.

According to a German medical authority, 15 minutes' exposure to the sun's rays within an airship flight at high altitudes will kill all the tuberculosis germs in a man's system.

The flying fish does not really fly, but raises itself from the water by means of its long fins. It can support itself in the air until they become dry, when it drops back into the sea.

Sea otter is the most valuable fur at present; Russia sable is next in value, with silver fox nearly approaching it, although when the size of the skins is considered the sable is infinitely greater in value.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found many fine emeralds. They were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to come.

To obtain a powerful searchlight with comparatively weak current a French man has mounted a number of tungsten lamps on a revolving disk, each in turn being illuminated briefly and their combined rays being collected by a reflector.

For light duty one of the largest locomotive works in the United States is turning out a locomotive that resembles the coal burning type in outline, but is driven by an internal combustion engine with oil or gasoline fuel.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the 1,750,000 automobiles in use in the United States are owned by farmers and the percentage is increasing each year. It is estimated that 69 per cent of the 1915 output will go to the farming communities.

Many of the Arabian peasant population of Palestine have emigrated to North and South America, and the Mohammedan population from the envirous of Jesusalem is beginning to emigrate. The lack of suitable employment is the cause of this exodus.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Something for Nothing

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The Woman Homesteader, whose final letters in the Atlantic Monthly have given pleasure to many readers, tells of a woman of the plains who had long wanted a sewing machine. It semed useless to want it, for all things come to her who waits, and this woman, at last, realized her heart's desire. Her husband began buying a brand of chewing tobacco that gave coupon tags on a sewing machine, and he "chawed" and chawed" until he got for his wife her heart's desire. The last we hear of this indulgent husband is that he is "chawin' out a book."

A recent article in the New York Times Annalist calls attention to the bad effect of profit-sharing stamps and coupons.

It is a statement obtained as the result of a broad canvass among merchants with these points brought out and goes to prove the statement that 90 per cent of the dealers are not in favor of coupon plans.

Trading stamps, profit-sharing coupons, etc., do not create new business. They simply switch a customer from one brand to another. They are not capable of creating a demand for a specific product on its merits or to stir up the desire to buy. They do not lower selling cost, as does display advertising, because, irrespective of any increase in volume, there still remains the same standing coupon-charge on each package sold.

The retailer rightly looks with fear upon the encroachments the premium-giving concerns are making on his business. He realizes the amount of money they are taking away from him by giving away premiums he would otherwise sell. The coupon enterprise neither buys nor sells anything in the community in which its premium parlor is located, except at headquarters. It therefore, takes away from rather than contributes to the material prosperity of a community.

They will drive their devotees into eventual bankruptcy. They do not stimulate sales. They encourage extravagant merchandising rather than sane plans based upon quality produced and sold on a basis of service and fair return. Full value should be placed in the goods themselves rather than in the extras that go with the goods, which is impossible as long as coupons are prominently featured. The merchant of the manufacturer or the jobber who gives profit-sharing coupons with his product must do one of two things—either hold up and increase the price of his goods or lower the quality of same while pretending to keep up their standard.

On standard articles the cost of giving trading stamps is borne by the merchant himself, who makes up the cost of the stamps because on most such products the consumer knows readily the prices at which they should sell. On unbranded articles and on those of unknown reputation and unstandardized prices it is the consumer who ultimately pays the bill. Profit-sharing coupons encourage the tendency of business gambling, which is not economically sound, as the uncertainty of the percentage of redemptions is surely something in the form of a gamble.

"There are 35 or 40 fairly important coupon concerns in this country. They all have the same aims to put forth, the same arguments. Imagine if the same number of concerns put out exactly the same sort of advertising, using the same mediums, and making precisely similar claims, how little effect the advertising of each would have. In fact, it would do nothing but create a constant confusion in the minds of the consumer that would result in a probable loss of business for all.

"Profit-sharing coupons encourage fanatical and wasteful buying. The consumer becomes obsessed with the idea that he or she desires some gift or premium which can only be obtained as the result of collecting a certain number of stamps. In many cases, without any regard for the economies of buying, that consumer purchases material or merchandise for which he or she has no real use, simply to procure the coupons.

"It has been the experience of merchants that they have to keep on continually increasing the amount of trading stamps they give; first they offer double stamps, then treble stamps, and so on, to meet competition. Therein stamps differ from legitimate advertising, because each stamp given offers the same inducements in just the same way, while in display advertising a small space 'ad' may be conceived and executed with a skill sufficient ofttimes to attract more attention and create more business than a much larger space poorly used.

"There is a tendency to lose good customers and retain stamp-seekers if one exploits coupons or stamps in any unannounced fashion. Stamp-seekers are never satisfied, as they buy stamps rather than merchandise and are fanatics who invariably desire a larger number of stamps as time goes on for the same amount of purchase.

"The dealer who gives stamps, the manufacturer who packs them, is paying approximately 3 per cent on both his old and his new business. Therefore, if he doubles his business he is really paying 6 per cent, and it is not likely that his increase will be as big as this, so it is obvious that the percentage contributed to the coupon or stamp promoter is much higher than it would appear to be on the surface."

Women are the trading stamp fanatics. I never saw a man ask for trading stamps, though, I suppose, they sometimes do, but the woman who spends valuable time waiting for one stamp at busy trading stamp windows, will emerge triumphantly to add to the rapidly filling pages, which mean to her the price of a basket, chair, clock or ornament which she visits at intervals, while she is collecting enough stamps to make the coveted article her own.

It is the world-old desire to get something for nothing which makes the coupon concerns to flourish as the Green Bay tree.

Melba Raises Thousands for Belgium

The Melbourne, Australia, Argus of April 28 devotes a column and a half to an account of the remarkable concert Melba gave in the Town Hall of Melbourne the night before in aid of Belgium relief. The total receipts of this concert were $30.500. Half of this represented box office receipts and the other half came from the auction sale of flags of the different allied countries. Madame Melba, who is to arrive in America the end of August for an extended concert tour, has been devoting most of her time the past winter to arranging relief concerts in Australia, in each of which she took the most important part. Altogether these concerts have brought to the Red Cross and other worthy objects nearly $100,000 and the great singer is more the idol of Australia than ever before.

At the concert in Melbourne after the program was over Madame Melba herself auctioned off the various flags. According to the Argus a Russian Naval Ensign went for 25 guineas ($125). The next flag sold was that of Poland, and just before selling it Madame Melba read a telegram she had just received from Paderewski asking for help for his countrymen. This flag sold for $1,000. Two Australian flags brought the comparatively small sums of $300 and $200. One Union Jack brought $250 and another $150.

"Then," according to the Argus, "Madame Melba unfurled a Belgian flag. 'This flag,' she said, 'I hold in deepest reverence. The whole world knows from what it saved us all. It is to be hung in ths Town Hall as a memento. On a tablet beside it will be written the names of those who bid £100. To each a duplicate will be given, and I hope that his majesty, the King of the Belgians, will sign it.' The flag went for £2,100, or $10.500."

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

DISCIPLINE

Mrs. W. C. K., O.—My girlie began taking music lessons at the age of 11 on a little, old-fashioned melodeon. Now she has a good upright piano. She had no natural ability. She could not detect a discord until I would call from the kitchen: "Girlie, that is wrong." An excellent teacher and regular hours for practice, which I insisted upon, brought its reward. A young lady now, she laughs while she commends her stern mamma's "Girlie, it's your time to practice," and says she wouldn't have succeeded had I left her to practice when she felt so inclined.

Mothers, teach your children systematically; give them tasks for certain hours, and let them know you depend on them to never neglect them. You will need to remind them for several days, but unless they are unusually indolent or obstinate, they will soon form systematic habits. Keep them employed.

Have a small vegetable or flower garden, if you live in town; but better still, if you live in the country, then add a few chicks, pigs, any animal dependent entirely on them. Appeal to their pride of ownership, loving little hearts, makes them a prince or princess and the animals their loyal subjects.

Study your children; what would appeal to one might make no impression on his brother. My grandfather took the Blade since I was a small lassie and it has been in my own home since its establishment. It seems as necessary as the cook stove. The tobacco and liquor question has been so fully discussed, but I must say to the girls that if you marry a man, knowing he uses tobacco, don't nag him. Play fair and if you have kept yourself tidy about your housework when a girl, for pity sake keep yourself so as a woman. You've won his love and respect, now keep it. A rose in the hair, a flower at the bib pin of your Dutch blue apron is most attractive beneath a smiling face. Men are just grown up boys and like a bit of coddling and attention.

It won't spoil them; but teach them to wait on you, too. He can put his slippers in place as well as to leave them in the middle of the floor for you to pick up. If his mother has trained him right he will see little things without being asked.—Badgeress of Wis.

Come again soon with the scenery story.—M. H.

THE SPEECH OF PEOPLE

Fear of public opinion and the nndeavor to keep up with our neighbors have ruined more personalities and incidentally nerves, than anything else, your neighbor's piano or a nocturnal cat not excepted.

I fear that the sense of humor possessed by H. G. M. from Tenn., is very much abbreviated. He considers it a joke to see adults make war on tobacco, which he classes as a "little vice," and accuses us of "fooling away our time," which we should use in attacking what he is pleased to term the "pistol evil." He warns us from "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," and then promptly mistakes a mole hill for a mountain, and vice versa.

I plead not guilty, Miss Olive Branch. I am not a benedict nor am I in a state of transformation toward that ultimate disaster. I have several benedict friends, and being very observing constitutional timidity assists in preserving my bachelorhood. L. M., N. C., please answer roll call. Time and space can make no difference with real friendship.—Raoul de Coubert.

Glad to hear from you once more. Come often.—M. H.

THE DANCE

There has been so much said in the Blade about dancing that I should like to have a word too. I have myself attended several dances, though it has been over a year since I attended one for the pleasure that I might derive from it. We are appalled at the growing custom of teaching dancing in school. The better class of people admit that the modern dance is exceedingly sensual, it appears to have been especially contrived in all of its appointments to awaken and arouse the sex nature. Many vicious young men use the dance as their most successful means of accomplishing the ruin of young girls.

As many years ago as when Mr. Moody was at his zenith in evangelism there is a well authenticated statement that he announced a meeting in Chicago for fallen women alone. It was attended by 1,800 such women and girls. He asked as a favor to him that all of them who fell from virtue because of the dance, to stand. He counted 1,400 of them who stood. If I never heard another word said against dancing that would be sufficient for me to know that a dance was not the place for my daughter.

I am not a married man, but this is merely an appeal to the fathers and mothers, and I hope that the fathers and mothers of our land, which is supposed to be a Christian nation, will abide by it and see that the girls, and boys as well, are not mixed with this kind of society. Keep them away from the dance and tell them the possible ruin which might come to them as well as it has others and in the end, when your children have grown to be fathers and mothers, they will be able to tell theirs of the beautiful lives and the teachings which they received.

I have some literature that I shall gladly send the mothers or young men who care to write me, for I feel that it is my duty toward God and humanity to put before the people these different subjects that I have. For instance, the headliner is social purity, and is something that should concern every one of the human race who is able to read and understand the ways of life. Yours, for the betterment of our boys and girls.—G. L., Nebr.

Poets' Corner

SHE'S JUST A LITTLE MOTHER FAR AWAY

By Margaret E. Sangster.

She's just a little mother in a cabin far away;
Since I kissed her in the gloaming 'tis forever and a day,
In my dreams I hear her calling, calling o'er the weary sea,
"Come ye back to Bally Shannon, Katy, dear, come back to me."

She's standing in the doorway, filling up the little space,
With her kerchief o'er her bosom and the frills around her face;
She is smiling just as Mary smiles above the Holy Child,
And my heart runs forth to meet her, o'er the waste of waters wild.

Do you know our Bally Shannon, where the very winds are sweet
With the saltness of the seafoam and the tang of smoldering peat?
Do you know our mists that fold us in a blanket soft and gray,
Do you know our Bally Shannon, the red-rose dawn of day?

Then you've seen the little mother, just herself, so small and old,
With a look I'm sure would warm you were you shivering with the cold,
Oh, so mirthful and so patient she whose work is never done,
Oh, so ready with her laughter at the rise and set of sun.

In the great house where I'm serving folk are ever kind to me,
But they do not guess my yearning for the goin' o'er the sea.
Wage I earn and wage I sent her, yet I can no longer bide,
I must see my little mother. I must nestle at her side.

She's just a little mother in a cabin far away;
Since I kissed her in the gloaming 'tis forever and a day.
In my dreams she's calling, calling! Mother darling, yes, I'll come.
I'll go back to Bally Shannon, to my mother and my home.
—Woman's Home Comapnion.

GRAND ADVANCE

When wars wild clamor filled the land,
When Porter swept the sea;
When Grant held Vicksburg by the throat
And Halleck strove with Lee,
It chanced that Custer's cavaliers,
The flower of all our horse,
Held Hood's brigade at Carroll's ford
Where still it strove to cross.

Two days the stubborn skirmish raged,
The lines still closer grew,
And now the Southerns gained an inch
And now the men in blue.
Until at length the northern swords
Hemmed in the footmen gray,
And both sides girded for the shock
That won or lost that day.

'Twas scarce a lance's length between
The torn and slippery banks
O'er which our neighing squadron faced
The hard-pressed southern ranks,
And while Hood's sullen ambush crouched
Along the river's marge,
Their pickets brought a prisoner in,
Captured in some brief charge.

He was a stripling trumpeter,
A mere lad—fitter far
To grace some loving mother's arms
Than those grim scenes of war.
But still with proud, defiant mien
He bore his soldier's crest,
And smiled above the shattered arm
That hung upon his breast.

For was not he chief trumpeter
Of Custer's famed brigade;
Did not through him the General speak
In camp or on parade?
'Twas him to form the battle line,
His was the clarion peal
That launched upon that sturdy foe
That surging sea of steel.

They led him to our outer posts,
Within the tangled wood,
Beyond whose shade on chafing steeds
His waiting comrades stood.
They placed his bugle in hand,
A musket leveled high,
Now, Yankee, sound a loud retreat,
Sound, Yankee, now, or die.

The lad looked up a little space,
A lark's song sounded near,
As though to ask why men had brought
Their deeds of hatred here.
High in the blue the south wind swept,
A single cloud of foam,
A messenger it seemed to him,
To bear his message home.

So casting toward the Northland far,
One sad but steadfast glance,
He raised the bugle to his lips
And blew the grand advance.
A bullet cut the paean short,
But ere his senses fled,
He heard the avalanche of hoofs
Thunder above his head.

He saw his comrades' sabres sweep
Resistless o'er the plain;
He knew his trumpet's loyal note
Had sounded not in vain.
For when they laid him to his rest,
His bugle by his side,
His lips still smiled, for victory
Had kissed them ere he died.

A score of springs have passed since then,
And each hath softly spread
Above our scarce remembered feud
The mantle of its dead.
And where death's shining sickle mowed
Its bloody swath of slain,
The husbandman of peace now binds
The aftermath of grain.

And pauses where a rough-hewn stone
Bespeaks a reverent glance,
To marvel that its legend bears
But one brave word—Advance.

POEMS WANTED

Jim Blake, and Someone Is Waiting for You, to Eunice Holcolm, Mears, Michigan.

"When the Woodticks Come a-Crawling, to W. H. Kendall, Ubee, Ind.

I'm Going to Stay with Mother, to C. E. Morens, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

The Man with the Hoe.

The Face on the Floor, and Kelly's Dream, to J. F. Morrison, Pt. Marion, Pennsylvania.

The Day Is Done.

Yankee Girl, to H. Byrns, Edmore, Michigan.

Old Sweetheart of Mine.

Kentucky Babe.

Pretty Marmee, and Better Than Gold, to Mrs. T. J. Heathcock, Linden, Wisconsin.

Little Orphans, to S. Mills, Lenoir City, Tenn.

In the Evening by the Moonlight.

Let Me Call You Sweetheart, and River Shannon, to T. W. Hart, Hillsboro, Ohio.

The Crimson Ballot, to Lillian Richey, Gresham, Ore.

My First Pipe, and Old Plantation Home, to Mary Learmonth, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

'Osler Joe, to Mrs. Milton Baker, Kanawha, Sta., W. Va.

Charles Guitteau, to R. C. Steel, Lompoc, Cal.

When Jim Came Home from College, to F. A. Morley, Jackson Center, Pennsylvania.

There lived a lady in Lancashire, and How Things Will Be Altered a Hundred Years Hence, to Eva J. Stickney, Rutland, Vt.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Grandma.

E. T. S., Vt.

Mrs. L. W. who wants Wheeler and Wilson books.

Mrs. J. A. Mooneyhan, Greenville, Tenn., needs cheering up because of her own illness and illness in the family.

LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER

(A young man from Maine, ruddy and vigorous, was seized with yellow fever in New Orleans and died, although nursed by strangers with devoted care. When the coffin was being closed an aged woman present cried: "Stop! let me kiss him for his mother!")

Let me kiss him for his mother
Ere you lay him with the dead
Far away from home, another
Sure may kiss him in her stead.
How that mother's lips would kiss him;
Till her heart would nearly break;
How in days to come she'll miss him—
Let me kiss him for her sake.

Let me kiss him for his mother—
Let me kiss the wandering boy!
It may be there is no other
Left behind to give her joy.
When the news of woe tomorrow
Burns her bosom like a coal,
She may feel this kiss of sorrow
Fall as balm upon her soul.

Let me kiss him for his mother!
Heroes ye, who, by his side
Waited on him like a brother
Till the northern stranger died,
Heeding not the foul infection,
Breathing in the fevered breath;
Let me of mine own election
Give the mother's kiss in death.

Let me kiss him for his mother!
Loving thought and loving deed;
Seek not tear nor sigh to smother,
Gentle mothers, while you read.
Thank the God that made ye human,
Gave ye pitying tears to shed,
Honor ye the Christian woman
Bending o'er the mother's dead.

ANSWER TO THE MONEYLESS MAN

By Mrs. Florence Anderson Clarke.

There are places, not secret, where Virtue has birth,
Where Charity dwells on this beautiful earth;
Where Mercy and Kindness are joined hand in hand,
And Pity's tear falls at the warm heart's command;
There are doors that the least gentle knock will unbar,
And others that swing on their hinges ajar,
Giving egress to angels who lovingly scan
The woes and the wants of the moneyless man.

Does he work? Does he strive? Is he faithful and true?
Does he know what man has done, and what he may do?
Or does he creep on with the sluggard's slow pace,
And refuse to take part in ambition's proud race?
Does he drink, while his neighbor, with whole heart and soul?
Is giving his strength to be first at the goal?
If such be his crime, pity him, if you can—
Content to be scorned as the moneyless man.

Labor, taught by the brain, with its strong, skillful hand,
Has reared princely palaces over the land;
And the man who will work will sooner or later,
Cease to sigh like a vagrant at same rich man's gate;
With purple and crimson his walls may be hung,
While the chandelier's light o'er the table is flung;
With a heart brave and free, ere he measures life's span,
He'll forget that he e'er was a moneyless man.

There are churches whose loftiest turret and spire,
Have sprung from the depths of some poor boy's desire;
There are colleges, hospitals, founded by those
Who knew, at the outset, stern poverty's woes;
But they labored undaunted, with hand, heart and brain,
And we know that such labor was never in vain;
That man with his millions, when first he began,
Was known on Change as a moneyless man.

Did he call on the ravens for meat and for bread?
Or expect that his wife was by miracle fed,
While he spent his leisure in looking for banks
That would lend out their gold for a poor devil's thanks?
Or a court where the law was so cheap and so free,
That a client was welcome with never a fee?
No! if he had been of this base, thriftless clan,
He, too, would have died as a moneyless man.

Nor do portals of paradise open for one
Who has left any work that he could do, undone!
Its honors, its blisses, awaits the true men,
Who, with ten talents trusted, have made other ten;
"He is worse than the heathen who does not provide
For his own;" and the Judge of all lives may decide
That brave, earnest labor, being part of life's plan,
Heaven has no rewards for the moneyless man.

W. R. N., 72 years old, likes the Poet's Corner and used to sing the old songs.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

BIRDS' FRIEND

"A monument to James Bird is in one of the parks at Erie, Pa.," writes D. S., Pa., "and I am sending an interview given by Bird's friend, James Frame, of Maine. This appeared in our local paper a few years ago, but I am sure it will interest many of the old soldiers who did not see it there:

"James Bird was a friend of mine, though we belonged to different armies of the service. In the war of 1812 I was in the marine and he an infantryman. We were drawn to each other, and deserter though he seemed to be, I loved him as I did my own soul, for he was as brave as a lion, though gentle as a woman. The man never intended to desert his post. He had only slipped off for a brief time to Virginia, making the journey on foot, to keep a marriage engagement with the light of his eyes, and after scarcely taking time to kiss her hurried back to Erie to rejoin his command. On his weary return march he was arrested by some township constables at or near the site of Hope Mill, nine miles below Mercer.

These local officers were constantly on the lookout for deserters for the handsome reward offered. Bird wore his uniform, was going to his regiment, where they would take him, but alas, they would show no furlough, so they bound him with ropes, lodged him in Mercer jail for the night, and the next day proceeded with him to Lake Erie's distant shore, as the old song had it. He was tried on his arrival by drumhead courtmartial and sentenced to be shot to death at sunrise.

"The first intimation I had of the matter was the mustering of my company of marines on board the flagship the evening of the day of the trial. We were drawn up in one rank and each man drew from the hat a billet. There were seven, numbered from one to seven, all the rest were blanks. The seven marines who drew these numbers were to constitute the firing squad. Gentlemen, I held number 7.

"The night before his execution I visited him as he sat in his irons. I drove my bayonet into the deck to make a toothpick that he might see to write his last good-by to his sweetheart.

"The next morning the firing party was paraded by the sergeant and marched to the place of execution. I could see my poor friend Bird now, not yet blindfolded, kneeling upon his coffin, recognizing me, his old comrade, among the firing party. He exclaimed, 'Thank God, Jim Frame, you are among my executioners, for I know, if I have a ball in your musket I shall die a painless death. Aim for my heart, Jim Frame, dear friend, if you love me.' I did.

"'Make ready. Take aim. Fire!'

"Instinctively, all fell back and they seemed shocked at the sight of a man who had confessedly shed human blood. But I never knew," quickly followed by the flame, "and I thank God for it, whether or not there was a ball in my musket. I aimed for his heart. He fell without a groan, as fine a man as ever wore the leather stock of a soldier, but unfortunate; and so I shall believe till my dying day."

"How does your medal read, Uncle Jim?" asked young Madge. "Take and read it," quoth the old marine. She did so, and this was the legend:

"Presented by order of the Congress of the United States to James Frame, U. S. Marine, for heroic bravery at the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1814."

Frame said: "We fought side by side on the slippery deck of the flagship in action of September 10, in which Bird was severely wounded while serving a gun. Commodore Perry ordered him to the cockpit, but you remember how the old song gives the answer:

"Leave the deck," cried noble Perry.
"No," said Bird, "I will not go!
Here with you I've ta'en my station
And I'll perish ere I go."

AN OLD SOLDIER

I am another one of the boys that wore the blue and would like to reach across and have a handshake with my comrades. I enlisted in '62 at the age of 17 in Company H, 15th Volunteers, West Virginia Infantry. I stayed until the war was over. Was wounded three times.

I don't remember all of the battles I was in, but the first was at Dublin, Virginia. The next at Strausburg, one at Winchester, one at Cedar Creek, one at Fisher's Hill, one at Lookout Mountain and our last battle was at Richmond April 10, 1865. I was there when Lee surrendered to Grant. I saw them both. The apple tree that Lee surrendered under was carried away.

I was 70 years old the second day of June. Would like to receive cards from all of the old soldiers. Any soldiers that will write, I will correspond with.—Ely Rhome, Cameron, W. Va.

Our Correspondents

"Now Ak-Sar-Ben, I don't think your views are very good about many things. I have lived your age twice, being 44 years old. When you live your 22 years again you will see things in a different light." These are the views of Au-re-voir, a West Virginia man, who writes his first letter to the Peace Page in an endeavor to convince Ak-Sar-Ben to let beer alone, not smoke and keep away from the dance hall.

Honeybunch of Tennessee wants to get in the argument on the tobacco question. It is her opinion that a man has as much right to chew or smoke as a woman has to powder her face or use strong scented perfumes. She claims the scent of tobacco is not half as sickening as the scent of some perfumes used by girls. But she believes it is fair for the women to talk against men using tobacco as the men at one time criticised tight skirts. The Tennessee writer lives in a locality where there are so many different varieties of birds that when they all begin to sing at one time she describes the effect as screeching.

Old West Virginia Girl takes exception to the general tenor of the letter written by Ak-Sar-Ben. She doesn't see anything wrong in what he said about girls chewing gum and don't blame him for wanting to hold up his views. But she is against drinking and believes a boy is not a boy if he drinks or uses dope.

If anyone has the sheet music to Pass Under the Rod he will do a favor for G. A. Payne of Sabina, Ohio, if he will send it to him.

A real for-sure-enough booster for California has been found in Mrs. Miller of that state. In a letter to the Peace Page readers she describes the golden state as having the most beautiful scenery and healthful climate of any state she is familiar with. She lives on a farm of 310 acres where nearly everything can be raised. She is of German descent and would like to hear from other Germans.

Though he lived in the heart of Dixie in his boyhood one Civil war veteran now in his 67th year writes to tell us how he and his family were all loyal to the union. When he was 16 years old he circumvented the Confederate pickets, and with his cousin, worked his way to the Yankee lines to fight for the government. He lives in Rock Camp, W. Va., now and expresses his willingness to vote in favor of his state giving every Confederate soldier and widow a state pension of not less than $10 a month.

Mrs. D. L. M., N. Y., says that the fire of a human tongue is a scourge more destructive than any dynamite gun.

A broken-hearted mother of W. Va., begs children to treat their parents with more thought and kindness. Try to lift the burdens, instead of laying them on shoulders aged and feeble. Mother has suffered and worked for her children, let her age be respected and honored.

"How many mothers are teaching their children of Jesus?" This is the question asked by Christian Mother. She believes in telling her children to shun all appearances of sin.

Mrs. S. D. of Michigan writes to say that she is an old soldier's daughter, her father and five of her brothers being in the army. She hopes her three boys will not have to go to war, and many other mothers in this country have the same hopes.

Is there a soldier who enlisted in Buffalo, N. Y., and was sent from Elmira, N. Y., taking the name of Jacob Garrison in the spring of 1863? If he is still living Mrs. Mary E. Nivver, of Corning, N. Y., wants him to write to his child, where he left her last after getting a home for her with a family named Wright. Any one who knows of his whereabouts is asked to write to the inquirer.

Another old soldier writes from Belding, Mich. He is B. F. Sandy and he has relatives living near Columbus, Ohio, whom he wants to write to him.

Elijah W. Knowland, of Leavenworth, Ind., claims to be the youngest of all the boys who enlisted in Indiana to fight for the union. He was only 13 years old when he became a drummer boy.

One woman who doesn't believe in spoiling her children writes to the Peace Page on the subject of bringing up children. She has good ideas when she says that your children should be made to understand that your word is law from babyhood on, thus saving many times the unpleasant task of whipping. She is E. O. O. of Ohio and never allows herself to be moved by coaxing.

Here's D. C. from Ohio, who is satisfied with life. He says that he has lived in the United States 82 years, and his wife 83 years. They have three children, all living, who are very kind to their parents. He cannot see any reason for being unhappy. Many ought to agree with him.

Cheer-Up Row

Please send cheery letters, cards and books to a dear neighbor and friend, a young girl who has lately undergone a severe surgical operation. Her address is Miss Ella Keister, Leopold, W. Va.—Mrs. G. C., Ill.

Word comes from Mrs. K., Pa., of the release from suffering of Mrs. Edith Myers, one of our beloved shut ins who kept sunshine in her life, during its 27 afflicted years.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Song Sparrow.

We have a great many kinds of birds. The sparrow, the wren, the bluebird, the blackbird, and also the hummingbird, and several others that I do not know the name of. There is a little sparrow building her nest out on our back porch in a little bucket. She often comes there and lights on the post and sings a beautiful song. I am a lover of birds and 15 years old. My birthday was the 12th of this month.—Callie Queen, Hinassee, Va.

From Kansas.

I'm interested in anything about school, for I'm going to be a teacher when I finish high school.

The reunion of veterans certainly was a grand idea. I enjoyed the letters written by the old soldiers very much. Both of my grandfathers, Jerome Swisher and Daniel Annis, were soldiers in the civil war. My great uncle, Wm. Alyea, was a prisoner in Andersonville. When he was released he marched on with Sherman to the sea.

Very few of us younger people realize what we owe the men who fought in the civil war. We don't pay them the respect we should.

Readers of the Blade, don't you enjoy the Poet's Corner? I surely do. My sister saves all the songs and poems published there, and they make a fine connection.

Have any of the Blade readers the song containing these lines:

"Lucinda Phillips and Harriet Strong,
Elizabeth Ash, those three were gone,
The last one mentioned of these three,
Seventeen short years had lived to see."

Those old songs are so much nicer than the ragtime "hits" of today.

Why don't someone from Kansas send a boosting word for her into the Blade? Kansas is one of the finest and grandest states in the Union, and although there are other fine states none suits my taste like Kansas. Kansans, don't you agree with me?—Mabel R. Swisher, Gypsum, Kan.

From Idaho.

Idaho is a beautiful state, although new. Think of our falls, forests, springs, snowcapped mountains, wildflowers and birds. It makes one thrill to see the wheat, rye and other grains peep out of the ground and watch it become green.

We live on a ranch five miles from an extinct volcano. There are many wildcats there, although I never saw any myself. I have been down in the crater about 80 feet. On the edge of the crater is a deep, narrow hole. If one stands near, you can hear the rushing and roaring as of waters from far below, as there was an underground river at this place.—Dorothy Riedesel, Adelaide, Idaho.

A Bird Alphabet.

Will you let a 10-year-old Idaho boy join your Bird Club? I live in the semi-arid region of southeastern Idaho, but we have plenty of birds, and to show you how much I think of birds, I enclose a bird alphabet, which I made myself:

A is for awk, who lives near the wet;
B is for blackbird, with body of jet;
C is for crow, as hoarse as can be;
D is for dove, who is mourning, you see;
E is for eagle, both strong and great;
F is for falcon, the bird of this state;
G is for goose, a silly old thing;
H is for hawk, who is good on his wing;
I is for ibis, who wades at his will;
J is for jaybird, who eats nuts to his fill;
K is for kaka, a kind of parrot;
L is for lapwing, who eats many a carrot;
M is for magpie, with a very long tail;
N is for the songsterous nightingale;
O is for oriole, whose nest is a cradle;
P is for Polly, whose bill is a ladle;
Q is for quail, who builds on the ground;
R is for robin, whose song is so sound;
S is for sage hen, who lives in the west;
T is for treal, with gray on his breast;
U is for umbretta, with son and daughter;
V is for vireo, who lives near the water;
W is for wren, the smallest bird;
X—a bird with X I have never heard;
Y is for yellowlegs, with a grey head;
Z—there once was a Z bird, but now he is dead.

—Gerhard Riedesel, Adelaide, Idaho.

How many of Gerhard's birds would you know if you were to meet them in your walks?

SHORT AND SWEET

Thelma Monroe, Gip, W. Va., 15, has a hobby of writing.

Avis Augustine Teter, Buchannon, W. Va., loves music and horseback riding.

Rosebud from Oregon, please send us your name for the Boys and Girls' Dept. Let us have a long letter soon about your home.

Beatrice Geddes, Milford, Ill., 13, goes fishing, and loves to pick flowers.

Alfred Kuhn, Pierceton, Ind., wants the poems, "Jim Fisk" and "The Chicago Fire."

Ida E. Tipton, Kittyton, Tenn., loves to read the letters, to help her mother, and to go to school. She has not yet missed a school day.

Barzil White, 13, Little Genesee, N. Y., is a good student, who would enjoy letters and cards.

Edith, Albert and Edwin Jennings, 12, 9 and 6, have seen The Blade all their lives, and are, therefore, lifelong members of our family. They are bird lovers and protectors.

E. V. Miller, Hainesville, W. Va., would enjoy cards.

Walter C. Debolt, Woodruff, W. Va., says that Pennsylvania next to New York, is the most prosperous state in the Union.

Florell Brown, 12, W. Va., asks cards.

Lela Martin, 13, has six brothers. Her hobby is helping her mother.

Mabel Cropp, 14, Bridgeport, W. Va., has a sister Nina and a brother Eldon. Their father is dead, and they help their mother.

Esther Dean, Carlton, Pa., 10, has gone to school five terms, and never missed a day, nor been tardy.

Palm Beach Suit

This fine summer material can be washed at home; it does not shrink nor stretch, and is very dressy, and comes in plain tan or stripes. Coat trimmed with pockets, belt, and pearl buttons. Skirt has pockets and cuff at bottom.

9.75

As Illustrated.

This model sized from 32 to 42 bust measure, and is extremely new and well adapted to both slender and stout figures. We guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded. References: Any Toledo Bank. Suit sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S., or money may be sent with order. We prepay express charges.

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WOMEN'S APPAREL SHOP
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Hanover, Pa.—"I suffered from female trouble and the pains were so bad at times that I could not sit down. The doctor advised a severe operation but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it. What joy and happiness it is to be well once more. I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Compound."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 303 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

BRYAN RESIGNS WHEN HIS VIEWS CLASH WITH THOSE OF WILSON

Secretary of State Gives Up Cabinet Portfolio as President Sends Strong Note to Germany==Robert Lansing Assumes Duties of Premier.

William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, resigned as Secretary of State as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the President. The cabinet then approved the response, which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note.

Rather than sign the document which he believed might possibly draw the United States into war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter declaring that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war." The President accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feeling of affection.

News Startles Diplomats.

Dramatically the official relation of Mr. Bryan with the administration of the man whose nomination he assisted so materially in bringing about at the Baltimore convention of 1912 came to an end. It caused a sensation in the national capital scarcely paralleled in recent years.

Ambassadors, ministers and officials of every rank and station, heard the news with amazement. They interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had arisen between Germany and the United States.

The resignation of the stanchest advocate of peace in the President's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States, as definitely determined upon, would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Originally it was the intention of the President and Mr. Bryan to have the announcement of the resignation made simultaneously with the dispatch of the note to Germany, but when Mr. Bryan did not attend the cabinet meeting until President Wilson sent for him, rumors that the President had been unable to bring the Secretary of State to his point of view filled the air. Finally, shortly before 6 o'clock, the news leaked out and was confirmed.

Just when the subject was first broached between the President and Mr. Bryan is not known definitely, but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small circle of officials as early as last Sunday. When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed at the cabinet meeting of Friday, Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the administration. Work on the note went forward, however, Mr. Bryan keeping his secret as did other officials, awaiting the hour when the communication would be ready to be cabled.

Tuesday the cabinet assembled for a final reading of the note. Mr. Bryan was absent. He declined to receive newspapermen or callers, and sent out word that he had been delayed on account of important business.

Others Threaten to Resign.

That there had been friction between the President and Mr. Bryan has been the undercurrent of comment for several weeks, but as the President heretofore had always been able to secure the acquiescence of the Secretary is his point of view, talk of resignation was discounted generally.

It came to light that the position of Mr. Bryan in the cabinet recenlty has become very embarassing—his advocacy of peace being so pronounced that other members of the cabinet who felt that the United States should assert its policy, irrespective of the consequences, were understood to have on one occasion declared their intention of resigning if a policy of firmness and vigor was not adopted.

The real disagreement dates back to the famous session of the cabinet when the note of May 13, following the sinking of the Lusitania, was drafted, informing Germany that the United States would not omit "any word or any act" to protect its rights. At that time Mr. Bryan made a speech counselling peaceful measures and cautious action.

He gave his consent to signing the not only after it was tentatively arranged that a statement should be issued at the White House and transmitted to the German government announcing that inasmuch as Germany had accepted the principle of the peace treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries, diffrences between the two nations might be adjusted by a commision of investigation.

Opposition to this course was most vehement in some cabinet quarters, and the President, after having considered at length Mr. Bryan's suggestion, finally disapproved it at the hour the note was sent. Cabinet officers argued that such an appendix to the note of May 13 would be construed abroad as a weakening of the American position, and their counsel prevailed.

Since then the official relations of Mr. Bryan with the President and the other cabinet officers have been somewhat strained, although the closest personal friendship has been maintained.

BERLIN FORBIDS ALL COMMENT ON BRYAN

London, June 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The news of the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan became known in Germany at noon yesterday and caused a deep stir. The foreign office ordered the newspapers to refrain from commenting on the resignation until further notice."

SITS IN BRYAN'S CHAIR AND MAY BE NEW SECRETARY

ROBERT LANSING,
Counselor for the state department.

BRYAN ISSUES STATEMENT OF CAUSES FOR HIS RETIREMENT

Honors President for Doing What He Believes to Be Right, but Disagrees With Him as to Solution of Great Problems Confronting the Nation.

Washington, June 9.—Just as the new American note to Germany was started on its way over the telegraph wires, Mr. Bryan at his home gave out this statement of his position:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right, and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines.

"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientious in his conviction, are:

"First—As to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and

"Second—As to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition.

"I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the earth.

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations, without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth, I think, to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations endorsed the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer.

Would Silence Jingoes.

"Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation, and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition.

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country, if not for his own safety, avoid danger, when avoidance is possible.

"It is very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the president can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can, and that in case of doubt, it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government.

"But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment, should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded.

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack.

Stop Ammunition Ships.

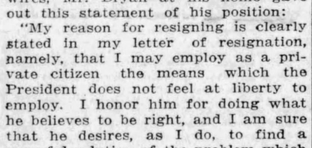
"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines.

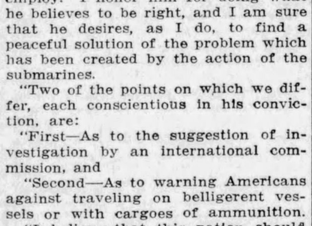
"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and to prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets, but for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other.

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above stated. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. And he may be right in the position he had taken, but as a private citizen I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies, if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

Secretary Bryan said, in giving out his statement, that while it mentioned only two points of difference, he reserved any others for presentation in the future.

WONDERFUL OFFER





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BRYAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, in Chicago Herald.

In order to describe as logically as possible the characteristics of W. J. Bryan as revealed by his conduct in the state department it is desirable to put down the points to be treated. They are:

1. The attitude of Mr. Bryan toward the President.
2. The adherence of Mr. Bryan to his principles.
3. The extent to which Mr. Bryan has been a factor in the direction of our foreign relations.
4. The relations of Mr. Bryan with foreign ambassadors and ministers.
5. The attitude of Mr. Bryan toward the newspaper correspondents who interpret the policies adopted for the people.

His Loyalty to Wilson.

President Wilson never questioned Mr. Bryan's loyalty. When the Nebraskan accepted the state portfolio he did so with the knowledge that he would be under the constant suspicion of intriguing for his own ambition at the expense of Mr. Wilson. Probably he realized that the man who once wanted him "kicked into a cocked hat" had no real regard for him, though he expected and believed him to be grateful for the work done in behalf of his nomination at Baltimore.

He knew that Mr. Wilson was in an awkward position—that he would be forced to tender him the supreme place in his cabinet or suffer the odium of having "turned down" his benefactor and the consequent hostility, or at least the lukewarm support, of the Bryan adherents. He knew that as a member of the Wilson administration he would have to support its policies, even though they were foreign to his utterances and views, but he hoped to bring them into line with the policies he had personally advocated for so many years. He knew that outside of the administration he would be able to criticise its conduct if he saw fit—to be free, in fact, to take any position he pleased.

Yet this freedom contained the germ of his own destruction, for it meant disruption of the Democratic party and his failure to attain the presidency. To back the President as one of his advisers meant a united party, the possibility of presidential support for the nomination in 1916.

Works for Others' Glory.

At the first meeting of the cabinet Mr. Bryan deemed it necessary to tell the President and his cabinet associates that he would work earnestly and faithfully for the success and glory of the administration. And he has done it as far as his limitations permitted.

Mr. Bryan had always denounced the "spoils system," yet he enunciated the doctrine of appointment of "deserving Democrats," until curbed by public opinion. But he rarely made an appointment himself. Men who had stood faithfully by him in defeat; who had backed him as far back as 1896; who had borne his banner aloft when the ranks were thin and there was no prospect of reward, could get no jobs from him unless the President authorized it.

Mr. Bryan's suppression, even subversion of his views on the money and trust questions, his appeals to his friends in congress to support the President's policy in regard to them, are well known.

For instance, Mr. Bryan decided not to serve intoxicants at his table. He determined to serve grape juice in lieu of champagne and seized upon a dinner he gave to Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador, who was about to leave for home, as the occasion for the advertisement. He looked at the question not merely from the viewpoint of principle, but of politics, as the following telephone conversation, substantially recorded, will show:

"Mr. Tumulty," the secretary called over the phone, "this is Mr. Bryan. Will you say to the President that I think it would be an excellent thing politically if he would announce that this administration will be a "white ribbon" administration. Tell him I am going to give a dinner to Ambassador Bryce, where I will not serve any liquor. Ask him what he thinks of it."

Mr. Tumulty saw the President and repeated Mr. Bryan's message. The President leaned back in his chair.

"Tell Mr. Bryan," said the President, "I can't do that for three reasons. First, it has been the custom of Presidents, with one exception, to serve their guests with whatever they desire. I feel I cannot depart from that custom. Secondly, I am not a prohibitionist. And, third," and here the President smiled, "I like a drink myself."

Ignored as to Moore.

Now let us see what the relations of the President and Mr. Bryan have been on the subject of foreign affairs, which the latter is supposed to handle.

First, the President appointed John Bassett Moore, one of the most profound students of international affairs in the world, as counselor of the state department. This was done without consultation with the secretary of state. Mr. Moore did not want the place. He accepted it only after the President urged upon him the importance of having a trained mind, such a trained mind as that of Mr. Moore, really in charge of the state department's business.

Did Mr. Bryan appoint Mr. Moore's successor? He did not. Again the President intervened. He selected Robert Lansing, the man of wide experience and recognized ability for the counselorship.

It is further interesting to note that around Mr. Bryan today are the men who were in office during the administration of Elihu Root. Besides Lansing, Chandler Anderson, James Brown, Scott and William Phillips, a quartet which, if permitted to run the foreign affairs of the country, would do so with judgment and in the best interests of the nation.

Six Times Unconsulted.

When the President issued his celebrated declaration that he would not recognize any man as president of a republic who usurped the office by force he did so without advice from the secretary of state.

When the President repudiated the five-power loan with reference to China Mr. Bryan was on speaking tour in the west.

When the President learned that congress was upset over the amendment to the neutrality laws proposed by the state department he telephoned for Mr. Lansing and not for the secretary of state.

When the President had to deal with the German proclamation establishing a "war zone" about the British Isles he wrote himself the note declaring he would hold Germany to a "strict accountability" if any American ships or American lives were sacrificed.

When the Lusitania was destroyed the President shut himself up in the White House. He did not see Mr. Bryan alone, and the latter declared he had not communicated with him by "wire or wireless."

When Mr. Bryan appeared at the cabinet meeting, five days after the destruction of the ship, he found the President had prepared a note, demanding reparation and cessation of submarine warfare. The President's note was sent to Mr. Lansing, to determine whether it violated settled American principles and such changes as he suggested were rewritten by the President.

Mr. Bryan's course with respect to Mexico was a jumble of inconsistencies. Before he entered office he declared that while he was secretary of state there would be no war in which the United States would become involved.

Mr. Bryan did not indorse Rear Admiral Mayo's demand upon the local Huerta authorities at Tampico for a salute to the flag in reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets taken from the boat of an American warship. Nor did the President permit it to be backed up. He took up the question diplomatically with Huerta. Then Wilson and Bryan did all they could by aiding Villa and Carranza to oust Huerta.

Then when the situation became tense at Vera Cruz, when Huerta was about to obtain a large shipment of munition, which would have enabled him to carry on the war against Carranza and Villa, Bryan sprang his surprise, the greatest in his history at the head of the state department and up to this time unwritten.

Early one morning in April, 1914, he phoned to Secretary Tumulty and asked to be connected with the President.

"The governor is asleep, Mr. Bryan," replied the secretary. "Is it important?"

"Yes, I must speak to him."

The President was routed out of bed; so were Secretaries Garrison and Daniels. All were put on the same wire.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Bryan. "I have come to the conclusion that we must occupy Vera Cruz."

"You think so?" observed the President. "What is your opinion, Mr. Garrison, and yours, Mr. Daniels?"

The conversation lasted a few minutes. "All right," said the President. "Mr. Daniels, you give the necessary orders to Admiral Fletcher."

Diplomats Show Contempt.

There was a curious relationship between the secretary and the foreign diplomats. He incurred their amused contempt by presenting those who signed his peace treaties with plowshares made at the Washington gun factory out of swords which he got from the war department. Upon them is the inscription: "And their swords shall be beaten into ploughshares."

These gifts were presented while the most terrific war of all times was in progress. The souvenirs also carry the inscriptions which Mr. Bryan regards as his most famous utterances: "There can be no last words between friends," and "Diplomacy is the art of making friends."

The diplomats never liked to call on Mr. Bryan, because in the first place they felt he did not determine the policy of the government and they regarded it as a waste of time, and also because they were aware that anything they said might not be understood and appreciated at its true significance.

THE RESIGNATION AND ITS ACCEPTANCE

Bryan's Letter to Wilson:—

"MY Dear Mr. President:

"It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of the submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, very truly yours,

W. J. Bryan

Washington, June 8, 1915.

Wilson's Letter to Bryan:—

"MY Dear Mr. Bryan:

"I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments rave accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the secretaryship of state goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard, Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY

I would like to have Mother Shipton's prophecy published in these columns.—H. G. Y., Columbus, Ohio.

Through the kindness of J. H. H., Sheridan, Mo., the Bureau is enabled to publish Mother Shipton's prophecy. Mother Shipton was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's pretended prophecies in 1797, she was born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in July, 1488, and baptized as Ursula Southiel. She died, according to the same authority, at over 70 years of age, but it was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1645 all of her prophecies were considered as having been fulfilled. In 1662 a prediction was made, with Mother's Shipton's name attached to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. It caused some excitement among the ignorant. All events predicted have happened except the prophecy in the last two lines:

Carriages without horses will go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.

Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.

Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse nor ass be at his side.

Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.

In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.

Iron in water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.

Gold shall be found 'mid stone,
In a land that's now unknown.

Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.

And this world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Tell when the first Sunday schools were established.—F. N. P., Paris, Tenn.

The first Sunday schools were established in England. At first the movement was not looked upon with favor by the people of New England. It was regarded as a menace to the sacredness of the Sabbath, and also as an infringement of home duties. The Protestant Sunday school, as it stands today in this country, may be said to have the real beginning in Philadelphia, September 19, 1790, when 12 persons held a meeting and decided to begin the work. Schools had been established in the United States shortly after Robert Raikes had begun his work, but they existed more as local institutions. On Jan. 11, 1791, a society was established in Philadelphia which had for its object the support of Sunday schools. Bishop William White was president, and Matthew Carey was the secretary. The American Sunday School Union, on its 75th anniversary, had 100,829 schools, with a membership of 4,070,456 pupils, and 578,680 teachers.

SUBMARINES

I would like to have you tell me something about submarines in these columns.—S. A. C., Jasper, Ga., and A. P. M., Springdale, Ark.

The record of attempts to perfect submarine boats begins with the early seventeenth century, since which time the problem has constantly enlisted inventive skill. From about 1850 every year has witnessed some new design or practical experiment. In most boats of the modern type the engines for propulsion on the surface are driven with gasoline, and for propulsion in a submerged condition electric motors are used, the current for which is obtained from storage batteries charged by the main engine. Some of the submarines are fitted with heavy oil engines. The requisite air supply is obtained when the vessel is at the surface and is stored under high pressure. Air at a pressure is used for propelling torpedoes and also works the trimming and ballast tanks and some parts of the machinery. The exhaust air from the latter subserves the purpose of ventilation. The vessel is fitted with power and hand steering gear, and there are automatic devices for securing a constant depth during submergence. Attack on a vessel must be made on the surface and the torpedo discharged from a point either above or below the water line.

The Whitehead torpedo is used in almost all the navies of the world to the exclusion of nearly every other type. It was the invention of Mr. Whitehead, a superintending engineer at Fiume, Austria. It was successfully tried about 1867, at which time it had a speed of six or seven knots for several hundred yards. Since that time the power, speed, range and accuracy have gradually been developed until the present time, when the torpedoes are required to make a speed of 30 knots for a distance of more than half a mile and strike a ship within a few yards of the point aimed at. The Whitehead torpedo consists of a cylindrical steel, to the forward end of which is attached a pointed or conical head containing the explosive, and to the after end is attached the metal casing carrying the engines, propellers and operating mechanism. The more modern ones are about 16½ feet in length, 18 inches in diameter, and weigh nearly 1,250 pounds. They cost between $3,000 and $4,000. The motive power is supplied by charging the flask with air under 1,500 pounds pressure. The impulse for projecting it into the water is obtained by exploding several ounces of powder in the rear end of the tube or by utilizing a reservoir of compressed air. As the torpedo leaves the tube a latch trips a valve in the torpedo and admits air to the engines. It plunges into the water at a speed of from 25 to 30 feet per second and at once comes under the influence of its own motive power and guiding mechanism. It can be adjusted before firing so that the engines will stop at any given distance from the firing point and the torpedo then either sinks to the bottom or rises to the surface as desired. It can be made to run at any required depth, while a steering device keeps it on a straight course.

ELBERT HUBBARD

Will the Question Bureau please give me a sketch of the life of Elbert Hubbard?—J. S. T., Lowsville, W. Va.

Elbert Hubabrd was born in Bloomington, Ill., in 1859. After spending his boyhood on a farm, he entered a printing office in Chicago and was later employed in a soap factory. In the latter business he rose to be manager and finally partner of the firm; selling out his interest, he devoted himself for a time to study and travel, and finally settled at East Aurora, N. Y., where he established the Roycroft shop, devoted mainly to the artistic printing and binding of books. Hubbard was the editor of the Philistine and a lecturer. Hubbard died by drowning when he was journeying to England on the liner Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on May 7, 1915.

RELIGION OF FRANCE

I would like to have the Question Bureau tell me what religion France has.—E. M., Marshall, Mich.

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1789, the Apostolic and Roman Catholic religion was the religion of the state in France, but since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, no other religious sect, Christian or non-Christian, has had any legal existence in France, according to a French historical authority. In 1905 the chamber of deputies in France declared that the attitude of the vatican rendered necessary the separation of church and state. The law passed forming the politico-religious system of France assures liberty of conscience, guarantees the free observance of religious worship, and does not recognize, nor pay, nor subsidize any sect. All public religious establishments are suppressed, revenues, factories, councils of elders, consistories and the like, by law.

BOA CONSTRICTOR

I would like a description of the boa constrictor and python, given in the columns of the Question Bureau.—D. W., Stanford, Ind.

The boa constrictor is one species of the family of snakes called boas. Most of the boas are of great size, though the constrictor rarely exceeds 10 feet in length. They are noted for their power to enfold and fatally crush their prey in muscular coils. The home of the constrictors is the regions of the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers. It is pale brown with a chain-like series of dark brown markings on each side of the spine, enclosing large oblong oval spots, and a series of large dark spots along the sides, each with a light center. On the tail the markings become brick red.

The python is a genus of snakes in the same family as the boa constrictor. Pythons are distinguished from true boas by having teeth in the premaxillary bone, a pair of supraorbital bones and the ventral plates of the tail mostly in two rows. With one exception all the pythons belong to the Old World, while boas are found in both hemispheres. Pythons may possess more than 400 vertebrae and some attain a length of 30 feet.

These snakes have no venomous qualities, but are greatly dreaded on account of their enormous strength. Suspending themselves from the branches of trees generally in the vicinity of water, they lie in wait ready to pounce upon animals which come down to drink. The body is wound around the victim and the latter is crushed into a shapeless mass by the powerful constricting folds of the snake. The snake neither sees nor tastes the object he eats, the mandibles working back and forth alternately to force it down the throat, and largely independently of the snake's will. A number of cases are on record in which blankets, having become entangled in the teeth of large serpents, were reluctantly swallowed and caused their death.

BLACK SEA

Please give a description of the Black Sea.—J. A. H., Leroy, W. Va.

The Black sea is located between Europe and Asia. On the west it is bounded by Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania; northwest, north and east by the Russian dominions, and on the south by Asia Minor. The Bosporus forms a connecting link between the Black sea and the Mediterranean. The Strait of Yenkikale connects it with the Sea of Azov. The combined area of the Black sea and Sea of Azov is 163,[illegible] square miles. The Black sea freezes more readily, as many large rivers flow into it, such as the Danube, Dniester, Don and Kuban.

In winter the tempests on the Black sea are sometimes furious, as the land confining the waters gives to them a kind of whirling motion. Navigation is not particularly difficult, however, as the sea is practically clear of islands and rocks. Various kinds of valuable fish, both large and small, are taken from this sea and the Sea of Azov, sturgeon being among the species frequenting the place. Caviare is made on the coast in addition to fish glue, fish oil and botargo, the latter being made from spawn of the sea mullet.

The principal ports are Odessa, Kherson, Nicolaiev, Sebastopol, Novorossisk, Batoum, Trebizond, Samsun, Sinope and Varna. There are no islands of any note in it. When Constantinople was captured in 1453 the Turks excluded all but their own ships from the Black Sea until 1774 when the Russians obtained the right to trade in it. Austria obtained the same right in 1784 and Great Britain and France in 1802. The large trade in it gained by Russia afterwards was one of the causes of the Crimean war. After this war Russia had to cease keeping armed vessels on the sea and in 1856 the sea was declared neutral by the Treaty of Paris. The sea was denentralized in 1871 by conference of the European powers at London in response to a protest from Russia. France was not represented in this conference.

GERMAN STATES

Please give the names of the states that comprise the German empire.—G. P., West Valley, N. Y.

The German empire is composed of quite a number of states consisting of kingdoms, principalities, duchies and grand duchies. The kingdoms are Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg. The grand duchies are Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Luxemburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The duchies are Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen. The principalities are Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Waldeck. The free Hanse towns comprise the three cities of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg. Reichsland consists of Alsace-Lorraine.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. J. O., Waterbury, Vt.—It is not necessary to have a story copyrighted before sending it to a publisher. If it is accepted the publisher takes care of the copyrighting.

C. O. G., Brookville, Pa.—It is advised that you communicate with some good bookstore to see if they have the books you desire.

G. H. J., Fernbank, Ala.—We have no list of the veterinary colleges in this country.

L. S., Portville, N. Y.—The time to give telling when the article you mention was published is too indefinite for us to try to find.

P. W. M., Mackinaw, Ill.—Your question is too technical for the Question Bureau to answer.

A. C., Geneseo, Ill.—Theodore Roosevelt's address is in care of the Outlook, 287 4th avenue, New York City.

R. L. B., Viking, Fla.—The article telling how to make governor whitewash was published in the Bureau of April 22.

J. L. Z., Mifflin, Pa.—There are a number of publishing companies who make it a business of syndicating material and printing it in number of papers.

J. P. Y., Indian Springs, Tenn.—The American language and the English language are the same with the exception that an accent is used in England different from the one common in this country.

E. S., Colliers, W. Va.—Before writing advertisements as a business it is best to study the work through some reliable authority.

Forced By Gratitude
OF HUNDREDS
To Repeat His Offer

Of Recent Date in the Toledo Weekly Blade

I have been moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers. I have decided to make again the offer which I made a recent issue. It is what I said: "I am going to Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness, to every sufferer who writes for it."

The letters of request have poured in: letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction—Deafness—are thanking me.

A letter from the Far West says, "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you have restored to me." A letter from New England says, "I bless the day I saw your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

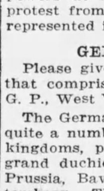
DEAFNESS TREATMENT FREE

These many letters of gratitude have touched my heart, and so I say again to the readers of the Toledo Weekly Blade: "I will give away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment.

This treatment is entirely free. I want to help you. I know what you suffer, the approach of Deafness and the final enable agony of complete Deafness. I know that I have cured many, many people who were Deaf. I want you to have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today **for my treatment for Deafness.**

Send off now, a post card or letter will quest, and giving your full name and address and don't delay, or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side and send for treatment. It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experimenting, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they had tried so many different things which never did them any good. My treatment restored their hearing. Write today for a Free Deafness Treatment to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.



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at a small cost by using our Auxiliary outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Simplex Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.
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SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas.

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GALVANO-BEADS NECKLACE. The latest discovery for the relief and cure of Goiter. Works while you sleep. Send us a postcard asking for our free booklet "G"
COSMAS PHARMACAL CO.,
30 Cosmas Bldg., Watertown, Wisconsin

HAY FEVER
And Asthma Remedy sent any sufferer. Find state which you have. If it cures send $1.00, if not, don't. Give express office. Write me today.
W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Avenue, Sidney, Ohio.

HIP UNARMED SWEARS CAPTAIN

pper Turner, of Lusitania, Takes Oath as British Inquiry Opens.

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.

ndon, June 15.—Testifying under Captain W. T. Turner, of the ed liner Lusitania, declared on the es stand today that the ship did carry any guns when she was tor- ed and sunk by a German sub- ine off the south coast of Ireland May 7. Captain Turner was the first es called when the British gov- ment's inquiry into the destruction the liner, opened at Westminster. ning the chief contentions of the man government in its defense of destruction of the Lusitania was the liner was armed. Sworn tes- ny adduced during the hearing is pected to be used by the United es government in its representa- s to Germany against a continu- of the submarine warfare against eful shipping.

ecial counsel represented the fam- of Alfred G. Vanderbilt when the ment's inquiry opened. Lord ney, who conducted the probe into ss of the Titanic, is presiding. ajor G. A. Scott appeared in behalf the Vanderbilt family. The Board of de that branch of the British gov- ment which has charge of maritime ry was represented by Sir Edward ton, the attorney general, and by Frederick Smith, the solicitor gen- al.

ural Inspector McBride, of the ed States embassy, who took testi- ny from Lusitania survivors in Liv- l, was subpoenaed to testify. s developed that the British govern- ent will play an important part in the ry.

Sir Edward Carson announced that ould introduce evidence to sustain ssertion of the American govern- t that the Lusitania was unarmed. said that representatives of the alty will testify that the Lusi- ia was purely a passenger-carrying el and had never been fitted out for naval service.

"We will attempt to show that the man submarine fired two and per- e three torpedoes," said Sir Ed- d. This is to refute the German n that only one torpedo was fired that the second explosion had been ed by the blowing up of war itions which the liner carried. other questions to be considered are

Whether the Lusitania was travel- at the proper rate of speed when orpedoed.

Whether questionable seamanship been shown.

ge crowd attended the first session the inquiry.

All Precautions Taken.

When Captain Turner took the nd, Sir Edward Carson said that board of inquiry was anxious to whether he had acted in complete pliance with admiralty orders. ptain Turner said that the ship was ling at 18 knots an hour when at- ked. She could not have made 25 s because only 19 of the twenty- boilers were working, on orders the Cunard company.

"The greatest speed we could work while passing through British ers was 17 knots an hour," said ptain Turner. "All possible pre- tions had been taken. The lookouts re doubled and there was a stand- order for full speed ahead in case submarine was sighted."

Upon being asked what part Mr. nderbilt had taken in the rescue ts, Captain Turner replied:

"I did not see the gentleman."

Passengers Interfered.

The captain estimated that 10 sec- s after the Lusitania was struck it s impossible to stand on deck. He id the three difficulties in rescuing ssengers were the list of the ship; broadway, which carried her two or ee miles after being struck, and the ess of time.

He said the boats had been swung the day preceding the torpedoing. The lookouts were placed in the s nest, two at the bows and two ers on the bridge.

When asked whether the passengers re giving help as far as they were to be replied: "Interfering, I should ." He added, however, that the ssengers showed a desire to assist in y way possible.

Speaking of modern steamship hands, e captain said they were not as effi- nt as the old-fashioned sailormen, o would have been more effective in case of rescue. He said he did not k Mr. Vanderbilt.

At this juncture the public hearing as suspended, while the court took idence en camera regarding the in- uctions of the admiralty.

Systematic mountain climbing as a rt began in 1854, when Sir Alfred Wills ascended the Wetterhorn.

How John Quit Drinking

The Happy Union

Golden Remedy Did It

Costs Nothing to Try.

Golden Remedy Is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company, 4719 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name .....

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City .....

Bryan, in Retiring Praises President

Mr. Bryan, in discussing his momentous step, paid a generous tribute to President Wilson, and said he knew of no political differences that could come between them.

We are on the same side so far as I know," he said, "and this action of mine concerns only a difference of method in handling the German question. This difference, and the reasons therefore, I shall attempt to explain in simple language as soon as the note is sent, at which time I will cease to be secretary of state.

"I do not see how the President, with his convictions, could have done other than he is doing. And I could not do otherwise. A man can only do what he believes to be right. We part official company the best of friends.

"This question came up before the note of May 13 was sent. I have discussed it with him many times since."

In answer to a question whether any other members of the cabinet find themselves irreconcilably differing with the President, Mr. Bryan said.

"I do not think I should be asked that, but I know of no other. You must remember that I am required to sign these notes. They come through my department. That was the question."

ELEVEN DIE IN WISCONSIN GALE

Ferryville Suffers Highest Fatalities When Houses Go Down Upon Occupants.

Milwaukee, June 14.—Eleven persons are dead and 40 or 50 injured as a result of Saturday night's storm in Wisconsin, and all communications with several large sections are still cut off, such districts as that about Elroy, in western Wisconsin. not having been heard from for 24 hours.

Casualties Summarized.

Summarized, the losses as far as known are:

	Killed.	Injured.
Ferryville	8	18
Reedsburg	2	10
Baraboo	1	..
Racine	..	2
Oshkosh	..	1
Sparta	..	3
Tunnel City	..	5
Prairie du Chien	..	5
Milwaukee	..	2

The storm at Ferryville was the most serious. This village, between Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, was swept by the storm and practically wiped out of existence. The property loss there alone was $50,000, representing nearly the entire village valuation, and about $50,000 damage was done at La Crosse. William Sheehan of Chicago was among those killed.

Near Tornado in Illinois.

Charleston, Ill., June 14.—A storm that approached a tornado swept through this section Sunday afternoon, razing buildings, uprooting trees and denuding them of their limbs and doing considerable damage to the wheat and corn crops. Nearly an inch of water fell in less than an hour.

Wind Hits Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 14.—A severe wind storm Sunday did damage roughly estimated at $100,000 and put all the north and east street car lines out of commission as well as the electric power and telephone companies in a large section of the city.

St. Louis, June 14.—A hail, rain, wind and electrical storm swept over St. Louis and the vicinity yesterday, causing damage estimated at more than $100,000. For two hours, during which the storm raged, all traffic was stopped.

Cloudburst Submerges Towns.

Pittsburgh, June 14.—A torrential rain storm which swept over western Pennsylvania caused heavy property damage and two deaths. A cloudburst struck Woodlawn and Aliquippa, Beaver county, and the damage is estimated at $100,000.

J. V. Richards, of Kittanning, a farmer, was struck and killed by lightning. Thomas J. McKenna, master mechanic at the mines of the Henderson Coal Co., at McPherson, Washington county, was electrocuted in turning off a switch of a high tension wire during the storm.

THINKS WOMEN FITTED FOR WAR

Harvard Professor Says Fair Sex Could Take Up Arms Like the Men.

Boston, June 11.—Women could be made as fit for military duty as men, in the opinion of Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University, who has given more than half a century of study to problems of physical training. He says that sex is no handicap to military training and cites many examples of physical feats performed by women.

"Every day," Dr. Sargent said, "I am astonished at the physical and mental possibilities shown by young women still in college and those who are already out in the world making good.

"Almost daily I find it necessary to revise my carefully worked out theories and formulas as to what young women can do, until now I find it safest not to suggest the limits of their capabilities.

"In the stories that come to us of the Lusitania tragedy we have accounts of several women who swam about for many hours until rescued. What they did any ablebodied, well trained woman might have done. Perhaps you will recall that at the time of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence a child only 10 years old swam and floated about for several hours and seemed none the worse for her adventure.

"All theories to the contrary, women are capable of marvelous endurance, and so on this score cannot be rated ineligible for training for military service."

PARROTS GOOD LOOKOUTS

The French are reported to have stationed parrots on the Eiffel tower to give warning against the approach of aeroplanes. The birds bristle and screech when the machines approach long before they are detected by human lookouts.

IS FIRM BUT NOT WARLIKE—PRESS

Editors Declare New Note Gives Germany Way to Recede From Stand.

New York, June 11.—That President Wilson's new note to Germany is firm but not warlike, and that it offers no excuse for Mr. Bryan's resignation from the cabinet is the unanimous opinion expressed by the leading American newspaper today. Some excerpts follow:

Doesn't Force a Quarrel.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The administration's second note to Germany is notable for its self-restraint and pacificatory tone—which is to say it is notable for its sanity. President Wilson has neither forced a quarrel upon a nation desirous of remaining friendly, nor has he withdrawn any demands which the United States has a right to present. It is quite obvious that this note is not at all what Mr. Bryan's action seemed to suggest.

No Conscience Could Be Shocked.

NEW YORK WORLD — President Wilson's reply to the German note could hardly have been made more moderate and restrained without surrendering the American contention in this controversy. The United States stands where it stood in the original protest, February 10, against the German war zone proclamation and in its refusal to recognize the lawless privileges which the German government attempted to usurp for itself on the high seas at the expense of neutral lives, neutral property and the accepted rules of civilized warfare. No conscience less sensitive than that of William J. Bryan—and there are no such sensitive consciences in Germany, or indeed in Europe—could possibly be shocked by the President's language or by the tone of his reply.

No Menace or Bluster.

NEW YORK SUN—No magnifying lens at hand is powerful enough to enable us to discover in the text of our government's third note to Germany on her unlawful submarine practices—the note which Secretary Bryan resigned rather than sign—one verb of menace, one noun of bluster, one adjective of provocation, even a semicolon or a comma justifying the eminent quitter's attitude toward the document.

Weak and Inconclusive.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Judged in connection with the events of the last few days and measured by the anticipation of a new birth of firmness and vigor at Washington which they excited, the new note to Germany will prove a disappointment. Judged even apart from these events and expectations, and comparing it on its intrinsic merits with the notes of February 10 and May 12, it must appear weak and inconclusive.

Hints at Conspiracy.

NEW YORK HERALD—A great diplomatic crisis in this country was safely passed on Tuesday. How great that crisis was will perhaps not be apparent to the great mass of Americans until the secret history of diplomatic relations with Germany comes to be written. But it is clearly apparent that a conspiracy masquerading under a counterfeit effort to preserve peace had been under way since the dispatch of the president's note to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania, which had for its purpose the surrender of American rights, the smirching of American honor and the connivance of the murder of American men, women and children. The German ambassador controlled one member of the cabinet and the only wonder is that he did not do more harm than he actually accomplished.

Makes Compliance Easier.

NEW YORK TIMES—The reply to Germany's note is the appeal of a nation of the twentieth century to a nation that has reverted to the principles and practices of the thirteenth. The note brings the duty of the imperial government clearly within its view; it opens to it an opportunity to set itself right in the eyes of other civilized nations, an opportunity to retrieve grievous errors, or which our government generously assumes it must disapprove and for which it cannot wish to be held responsible. The note makes the path of compliance not steeper but easier for Germany. Mr. Bryan resigned somewhat too late to save his precious conscience, but he has still time to make a wreck of his honor and reputation.

All Anybody Could Ask.

NEW YORK PRESS — President Wilson's note to Berlin is sound, firm and all that anybody could ask it to be. Its excellence calls for no praise, its clearness requires little explanation.

No Weakening of Position.

CLEVELAND LEADER — President Wilson's second note to the German government, like the first, asserts the duty of the government of the United States to defend and uphold the rights of humanity whenever and to whatever extent those rights may be violated at the cost of American citizens, their property and their lives. That is the sum and substance of his whole argument. It is the point and pith of the policy to which he has committed the American republic. It is admirably phrased. The crucial point of the entire controversy is brought out in the most vivid manner. No desire, however sincere and warm, for the continued good will of an old friend among the nations of the earth can justify the government of the United States in betraying the confidence of those who have given it their allegiance and rightly claim its protection and care. Such is the new American message to the imperial government of Germany. There is no weakening of the American position, no suggestion of a compromise on this fundamental point. The issue is for the German government to determine. The people of the United States will applaud and support their President to the end, whatsoever it may be.

Little of Aggression

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—The note has little of aggression. It is mildly reproving, and explanatory to a degree. It is apparent that the pacificists have had their influence upon the President. The issues have in fact petered down to routine diplomatic representation. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the note, and that is that the representations made through Ambassador Bernstorff and his special agent will fortify the note. Germany is being given the opportunity of retiring without chagrin from its submarine attacks. Certainly the American people have reason to believe that the end of the piratical attacks upon American lives has been reached and that the gentle communication was agreed upon with the German ambassador in order to further his private activities to stop the assaults without warning upon merchantmen having on board noncombatants. Otherwise the inconclusive nature of the note is incomprehensible. There will be no war resulting from this note and no breach of relations with Germany.

Terms Are Imperative.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—If there are those who expected the new note to Germany to be a flat ultimatum, putting an end to all discussion or negotiation, they will be disappointed. Its terms are imperative, indeed, but they still leave a possibility of an amicable settlement of the issue. To the great body of the American people, who cherish a high conception of the national honor and wish to see it worthily maintained, its restrained and dignified, yet emphatic and direct language will seem to be entirely satisfactory. The note does not mince words in commenting upon the destruction of the Lusitania. Unless there is no more humanity or sense of shame left in Berlin, this biting reproof must cut to the quick. No other government in modern times has been so accused.

Entirely Courteous and Firm.

CHICAGO HERALD—Based upon those human rights which no government can fail to respect and protect and still be deemed to be civilized is President Wilson's second note to the German government. Entirely courteous, but entirely firm, is the phrase that most aptly describes this memorable state paper which demolished every contention of the Kaiser's government and should be read carefully by every American citizen. The future of our relations with Germany depends upon the German government, and whether it can or will understand the temper and resolution of the American people, who will approve with practical unanimity President Wilson's admirable state paper.

Voices Nation's Will.

WASHINGTON POST—The moderation and friendly tone of the note to Germany is unquestionably a surprise, in view of what the people had been led to expect. It will provoke criticism only from those who are looking for an excuse to criticise. The President has admirably voiced the nation's will.

No Indication of Weakness.

BALTIMORE SUN—The President's second note to Germany on the Lusitania affair is exactly what might have been expected from Woodrow Wilson, and not at all what the loud lamentations of Mr. Bryan led some to apprehend. There is not the slightest hint in it of bullying, bombast or belligerency; nor, on the other hand, is there the slightest indication of weakness or uncertainty.

No War in the Document.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—As the President mentions no alternative in his note to Germany and issues no ultimatum, there is war in the document only if Germany chooses to find it.

Bryan and Kaiser Together.

BUFFALO COURIER—The much needlessly advertised note of President Wilson to the German government puts Emperor William and former Secretary Bryan in the same hole. If there is anything surprising in this note it is Mr. Bryan's refusal to sign it after he had signed the note of May 13.

A Firm Presentation.

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER—President Wilson's note is a firm presentation of the impregnable American position, if not an ultimatum.

Reasonable in Demand.

BOSTON GLOBE—President Wilson's note to Germany is reasonable in its demands, lofty in its object, dispassionate in its language and unanswerable in its logic.

Will Thank God for Wilson.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS—Inspired by those sentiments of self-respect which so largely constitute manhood and regardless for the moment of the immediate subject under consideration, the American people will fervently thank God that Woodrow Wilson and not William Jennings Bryan is the "source of power and authority" of which the latter speaks.

Reiterates Former Demand.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR—Courteously and firmly, the stern demands of our former declaration are reiterated; yet there is no brusque resentment of Germany's doubt as to the Lusitania's status, as some fire-eaters would have insisted upon.

No Mistaking Meaning.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—President Wilson's note to the German government merely points out, with unmistakable clearness, the incidents wherein Germany has made herself an international outlaw, and expresses the hope and belief that acknowledgement and reparation will be made.

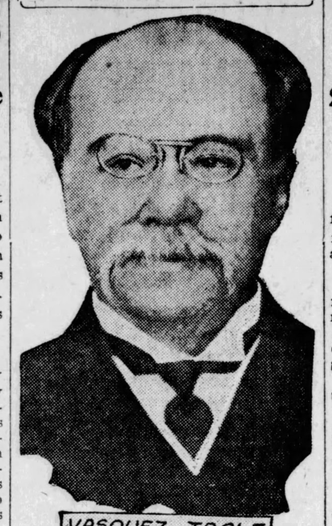
Position Unassailable.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL—The position taken in his (Wilson's) note to Germany is unassailable.

GIRAFFE IS SILENT

The giraffe, which makes no sound whatever, is said to be the only animal in nature so constructed. But any one who has looked at the space provided for brains in a giraffe's head would care very little about anything he had to say in any case.

He May Be the New Mexican President



VASQUEZ TAGLE

There is talk that the United States government will suggest to the Mexican fighters that a new start along the old lines be made by the selection of Vasquez Tagle for president. It is understood in Washington that this is the plan which Duval West suggested in his conversation with the President, but it does not appear in his official report of his investigations and negotiations in Mexico. Tagle is the leader of what is left of the Madero cabinet.

U. S. DEFRAUDED OF 20 MILLION

Scandal Brews as Search Begins for Missing Internal Revenue Collector.

Washington, June 11.—Wholesale frauds in the internal revenue service which have run through three administrations, to the certain knowledge of treasury department officials, and which probably have resulted in a loss of $20,000,000 or more to the federal revenues during the last ten years, are being run down by secret service agents of the government.

Already 16 men, mostly minor internal revenue officers and distillers in southern states, have been indicted. Several convictions have been obtained in Virginia and $100,000 of whisky seized in Kansas City.

Another Agent Disappears.

The department of justice is searching for Knox Booth, internal revenue agent for the Tennessee-Alabama district, who disappeared about two weeks ago and was yesterday declared to be a fugitive from justice. He is being sought in connection with an alleged revenue fraud extending over three years, which may aggregate $200,000.

Booth's disappearance was coincident with the arrest at Fort Smith, Ark., of John L. Caspar, president of a big distillery company there. Caspar is held in $35,000 for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government of internal revenue tax. Guy L. Hartman, an associate of Caspar, was arrested in Kansas City, and, according to internal revenue officials, put up a bond of $20,000 pending a preliminary hearing, but also is missing.

Distillers Bribed Agents.

The plan used is said to have been to bribe revenue officials and make returns on only part of the product of the distillery, sometimes less than 50 per cent.

"The penitentiaries would be full if all these men were put in them," said Deputy Commissioner Gates. "But we would not be justified in seeking information where there is little more than suspicion to go on. Some of the men now in the toils are there because of incriminating documentary evidence in the shape of letters which were being held by them over distillers or by distillers over them."

"UNARMED IS BID INVITING A WAR"

—U. S. SENATOR LODGE

Massachusetts Senator Says Defenselessness is Invitation to Fight.

Schnectady, N. Y., June 10.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking today at the commencement exercises at Union college, asserted that world peace would never be maintained without strong force and advocated a union of nations with international police afloat and ashore, strong enough to overcome the strongest individual state.

"How is peace to be established and maintained among nations?" Senator Lodge said. "One thing is certain, it cannot be done by words. Nothing will be accomplished by people who are sheltered under neutrality, gathering outside the edges of the fight and from comfortable safety summoning the combatants to throw down their arms and make peace, because war is filled with horrors and women are the mothers of men. The nations and the men now fighting, as they believe, for their lives and their freedom and their national existence, know all this better than anyone else and would heed such babble, if they heard it, no more than the twittering of birds."

It would be as futile, Senator Lodge said, to abolish armaments as it would be to abolish fire, because fire sometimes caused great conflagrations, with their attendant loss of life and property; or knives, because knives inflicted wounds. The reason lay deeper than armaments; it was the desire to use them wrongly, for aggresion. A general reduction of armaments, he said, should be sought with earnestness, "but for one nation to disarm and leave itself defenseless in an armed world is a direct incentive and invitation to war.

"Nations must unite," the senator said, "as men unite to preserve peace and order. The great nations must be so united as to be able to say to any single country, 'You must not go to war,' and they can only say that effectively when the country desiring war knows that the forces which the united nations place behind peace is irresistible. I am certain that it is in this direction alone that we can find hope for the maintenance of the world's peace and the avoidance of needless wars."

BOARD REFUSES FRANK CLEMENCY

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—Leo M. Frank must pay the death penalty for the murder of Mary Phagan, unless executive clemency is extended between now and June 22.

The Georgia prison commission today refused to recommend that his death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Of the three commissioners, only one —Commissioner Anderson — voted to recommend clemency. Commissioners Rainey and Davison stood for recommending that the death sentence be carried out.

ONE-ARMED INSTRUCTOR

Herr Unthan, a German, who was born without arms, has been engaged by the German government to give instruction to soldiers who have lost both arms in the war. Herr Unthan is 60 years old. He can play a violin, write letters, eat and wash himself with the use of his feet.

CAUSE OF SUNSPOTS

Sunspots are attributed to the fact that meteors bump into Saturn's rings and fragments of the sateloids, of which the rings are composed, are hurled into the glowing atmosphere of the sun. The cavities thus produced in the photosphere are the sunspots.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., June 15.—Weather conditions took the price off all grain today. The tendency was lower everywhere. July wheat was down 1⅜c on opening at $1.04½. During the forenoon it dropped to $1.03⅞. The cash offering here was 3c lower.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	June 15.	June 14.	
Cash	1.20	1.22	1.16⅝	1.16½	1.23
July	1.04¼	1.04½	1.02⅝	1.03	1.05⅞
Sept.	1.03¼	1.03½	1.02⅛	1.02⅜	1.05
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	75	77
July	75½	75½	75	75	76
Sept.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75	76½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¾	51¼
July	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	47⅝
Sept.	42	42	41	41	42¼
Clover Seed—					
Prime	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Oct.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Dec.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	1.09	....	....	1.09	1.10
Alsike—					
Cash	7.80	....	....	7.80	7.80
Aug.	8.40	....	....	8.40	8.25
Timothy—					
Prime	3.02½	....	....	3.02½	3.02½
Sept.	3.25	....	....	3.25	3.25
Oct.	3.20	....	....	3.17½	3.20

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.04⅝	1.04⅝	1.01⅞	1.02⅝	1.05⅞
Sept.	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00⅜	1.03
Corn—					
July	74½	74⅝	73¼	73⅝	75½
Sept.	73½	73½	72¼	72½	74¾
Dec.	....	....	....	62⅛	....
Oats—					
July	45¼	45⅜	44½	44⅝	45⅜
Sept.	40	40	39	39½	40¼
June	47⅝	....	....	48⅛	....

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	16.65	16.82	16.52	16.72	16.70
Sept.	17.05	17.27	17.00	17.20	17.15
Lard—					
July	9.22	9.32	9.20	9.32	9.30
Sept.	9.50	9.62	9.50	9.60	9.57
Ribs—					
July	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.17	10.12
Sept.	10.05	10.52	10.42	10.50	10.47

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	....	1.18½
Sept.	....	....	....	....	1.03⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	1.18	....	....	....	1.18¾
Sept.	1.03½	....	....	....	1.05⅛

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28½@30c; solid pack, 28@28½c.

Process Butter—Per 20lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 19c; fancy, fresh, 21c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 8@10c a pound.

Beets—New, 35@40c doz.

Beans—New Southern wax, 10-lb. baskets, 75c; green, $1.00.

Beans—Dry, pea, unpicked, handpicked, $3.40 @3.50 per bu.

Cabbage—Mississippi, $2.00 crate; Virginia, $1.25 crate.

Carrots—New, $1.25@1.75 hamper.

New Sugar Corn—50c doz.

Celery—Washed, 75c per doz.; Michigan, 35c doz.

Cauliflower—Southern hothouse, $2.00 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—50@60c per doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; head, $1.00 bu.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $3.00.

Mushroms—40@50c quart.

Onions—New, green, 4@5c doz. bunches.

New Texas Bermuda Onions—White, 90c@ $1.00 crate; yellow, $1.35.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.

Peas—Southern, $1.50@2.00 hamper.

Potatoes—$1.50 bag, 150 lbs.; new, $1.80 bag.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c doz.; long, Southern, 15c doz.

Spinach—Home-grown, 25@30c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Southern, 6-basket crates, $1.50@ 2.25 per crate; home-grown hothouse, 12½@ 16c lb.; Mississippi, $1.75@2.00.

Turnips—New, 30c per dozen bunches.

Fruits.

Apples, $1.75 bu.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

California Navels—$2.75@3.75 per box; Valencias, $3.00@4.00.

California Peaches—$2.00 crate.

Alabama Peaches, six-basket crates, $2.50.

California Plums—$2.00 crate.

California Cantaloupes, 54 size, $4.25@5.00.

Sweet Cherries—$1.75 5-lb. box.

Sour Cherries—$2.00 case.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—$3.25@3.50 per box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $3.50@3.75 per box; Cuban, $3.50@4.00.

Cranberries—$2.00 bbl.

Dewberries—$5.50 crate.

Gooseberries—$1.75@2.00 crate.

Huckleberries—$6.00 crate.

Strawberries—Tennessee, 24-qt. cases, at $2.75 @3.25; home-grown, $3.00@3.50 per crate.

Pineapples—Cuban, $2.35@2.75; Florida, $3.00 crate of 30; $3.25 24 size.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, 9@10c.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 30 packages.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—13@14c.

Fowls—Live, 12@13c.

Broilers, 20c up.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs—18c; spring lambs, 19@20c; sheep, 10@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—11½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear, pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 14½c; shoulders, 11c; luncheon hams, 16c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.00; winter patents, $7.25@ 7.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.25.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $26.00@28.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $33.00@35.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $30.00@33.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 55@60c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 80@85c; ear corn, $1.00@ 1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scatch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 10c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12c½c; kip, 12½c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, June 15.—Flour, lower to sell. Pork, heavy. Beef, steady. Lard, weak; middle west, $9.00@9.10. Molasses, quiet. Hay, quiet. Hides, dull. Leather, firm.

Butter higher; creamery, extra (93 score, 28¼ @28½c; creamery (higher scoring), 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25½@26¾c. Eggs steady; receipts, 31,988; fresh gathered, extras, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; nearby hennery browns, 22½@23½c. Cheese unsettled; receipts, 14,681; state, whole milk, fresh, twins and flats, specials, 14¾@14½c; do. average fancy, 13¾@14c. Live poultry weak; prices not settled; dressed quiet; prices unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 14.—Butter—Receipts, 13,662 tubs. Creamery extra, 27c; extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; packing stock, 20c. Eggs, receipts, 24,756 cases; current receipts, 16½@ 17½c; ordinary firsts, 16@16½c; firsts, 17@ 17½c; extra, 20c; checks, 10@13½c; dirties, 14½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 11c; chickens, 13c; springs, 18@20c; roosters, 9½c; geese, 8@ 9c; ducks, 13c. Potatoes, receipts 20 cars; Wisconsin and Michigan, 38@45c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, June 15.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 30@30½c; prints, 31@31½c; first, 28½@29c; seconds, 25½@26c; process, extras, 21½@22½c; do., firsts, 20½@21c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; packing stock, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18½@19c; common, 11@12c; white, high grade, 17c; standard, 16c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flat, 17@17½c; do., choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16c; Swiss, fancy, 21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 18c; imported fancy, 31@32c; limburger, fancy, 18c; do., choice, 15@16c; hand cheese, 30c per box; Roquefort, 34@35c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, case included, 20c; do., firsts, 18½c; do., seconds, 16c. Poultry—Live fowls, 14@14½c; spring chickens, 1¼ to 1¾ pounds, 25@27c; do., 1 to 2¼ lbs., 20@23c; spring ducks, 20@21c. Potatoes—Choice white stock from store, 50c bu.; truck lots, 40@45c bu.; Florida Hastings potatoes, $4.00@4.25 a barrel; Triumphs, in sacks, $1.10@1.25 a bu.; Carolina Cobblers, $3.75 a bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; slow; bulk, $7.20@7.40; light, $7.25@7.50; mixed, $7.10@7.50; heavy, $6.80@7.40; rough, $6.80@6.95; pigs, $6.00@7.35. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; weak; native beef steers, $6.65@9.35; westerns, $6.80@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.20@ 8.75; calves, $7.00@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; weak; sheep, $5.85@8.70; lambs, $7.25@ 10.00; springs, $7.50@10.90.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, June 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; steady; heavy, $7.80; heavy Yorkers, $7.85@ 7.90; light Yorkers, $7.75@7.85; pigs, $7.65@ 7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; slow; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 300; steady; top, $10.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market fairly active. Veals—Receipts, 250; market active; good to choice, $4.70@8.75. Hogs —Receipts, 2,600; market active; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $8.00; pigs, $7.90@8.00; roughs, $6.50@6.60; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 100; market active and unchanged.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, June 15.—Cattle, receipts 2 cars; steady. Calves, receipts 200; market steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts 5 cars; market steady. Hogs, receipts 2,000; market 5c to 10c lower; yorkers, $7.75; mixed, $7.75; mediums, $7.75; pigs, $7.60; roughs, $6.25; stags, $5.75.

Cotton.

New York, June 15.—Cotton futures opened steady; July, 9.50c; October, 9.89c; December, 10.20c; January, 10.24c; March, 10.47c.

The cotton market opened steady today at an advance of 5 to 6 points in response to steadier Liverpool cables and the active months sold about 7 to 9 points net higher during the early trading on scattered covering and a little local bull support. Reports of further rains in central sections of the belt may have inspired some of the early buying, but trading was very quiet and prices eased off a point or two before the end of the first hour as a result of scattered realizing. A clearance of 14,920 bales from Pacific coast brought the season's exports up to a little over the predicted 8,000,000 bales.

OHIO FARMER FALLING BEHIND

President Sandles Shows State Stands Near Bottom on Wheat.

Cleveland, June 11. — "Ohio sends missionaries to China to preach Christ. China ought to send missionaries to Ohio to preach wheat."

These short sentences summed up the comparison of agricultureal conditions in Ohio with those in foreign countries, in an address given before the Cleveland Advertising club at its week

THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS WALK; BUSINESS HURT

Thirteen Hundred Miles of Line Tied Up; 14,000 Persons Idle and City Paralyzed.

Chicago, June 14.—What is said to be the greatest street car strike the United States has known began here at 4 o'clock this morning. Fourteen thousand persons were thrown out of employment, 1,310 miles of single elevated and surface track rendered idle, and a burden thrown on steam roads, automobiles, vans and other vehicles which they were able to meet only in small part.

For four hours not a car moved. Then a South Side elevated train carrying a few passengers made a trip as a test. As a result it was announced that an attempt would be made to run trains with strikebreakers and guards every 15 minutes. The surface lines made no attempt to work.

Policemen and private guards were stationed over all company property, but no disorder was reported early.

Business was not paralyzed, but it was benumbed. The tie-up, in one way or another, affected every branch of the city's activities.

The steam railroads put on extra trains and coaches, but were swamped with business. Lines of persons waiting to get through the turnstiles stretched for blocks away and tens of thousands walked to their work.

The rupture over hours of service and wages came last night when Mayor Thompson admitted that his attempt at mediation was a failure.

At 4 o'clock the last car had been quietly retired and the struggle was on, with no sign of peace in sight. The men posted pickets; the employers advertised for strike-breakers, and W. D. Mahon, national president of the Street Car Employes, returned to Detroit, his headquarters, the better to direct the financial phases of the strike.

A carload of strikebreakers was reported to have arrived secretly from Cincinnati. It was stated that no attempt would be made to run surface cars for several days.

The strike was carried out without any disorder. Seven hundred policemen were on guard at the various car barns throughout the night, to watch property and prevent crowds from congregating. The men cheered as they left their cars.

Orders to strike were issued after an all-day conference yesterday of union leaders, transportation company officials and Mayor Thompson in a vain attempt to bring about arbitration. Neither side would yield. The strikers had demanded a guarantee of a wage increase. Officials of the companies refused this demand. To meet it, company officials said, would mean an increase of $1,400,000 annually. W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Car Men's Union, attended the conferences.

Approximately 3,000,000 fares are collected on the two electric systems daily: The surface lines collect 2,400,000 and the elevated 600,000. There are 3,125 cars operated daily by the surface lines, and 1,518 on the elevated, which operates 215 miles of trackage.

The surface line operates 1,095 miles.

Taxicabs did a rushing business and the "jitney" buses, which heretofore have failed to make much progress in the transportation problem, were loaded with passengers. Hundreds of big motor moving trucks also were pressed into service. Roller skates also were brought into use, and thousands pedaled to their work on bicycles.

Delivery of the United States mails puzzled the postoffice officials. Reorganization of the street car delivery system will have to be undertaken, it was announced, and in many of the suburban districts there will be but one delivery a day until another system is perfected.

It is understood that the dozen or more street cars carrying the mails from the main postoffice to the substations in various parts of the city, would be operated as usual.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of public schools, asserted that attempts would be made to continue the schools without interruption, although the problem of thansporting 7,000 teachers gave grave concern.

Arrangements to furnish 5,000 strikebreakers to operate cars and guard property were put into operation today. Agents of the two electric lines had arranged, it was said, to provide food and sleeping quarters in several large hotels. Employment agencies did a record-breaking business in procuring men for strikebreaking duty.

INCONGRUITY

—Brooklyn Eagle.

THIS MAN HAS ABILITY AS ADEPT QUILT PIECER

New York Thimble Artist Holds Quilt Championship.

W. W. Yale, of Ouaquaga, N. Y., champion standing broad patchwork quilt piecer of New York state, defended his title for the past fiscal year by completing his twentieth quilt for the year. Encouraged by the tremendous sucess, Mr. Yale, who fears no thimble demon in America, has issued a challenge to every hemstitching, quilt-making, embroidery lover in the nation for the coming year. He declares he will complete 25 quilts or will know the reason why.

Mr. Yale dreads to have women advise him regarding his work, for they frequently annoy him by their overbearing attitude in matters in which he, as champion, should be consulted about as the last authority. He gets terribly angry sometimes, but as yet he has never struck anyone.

SWAPPING WIVES AND HUSBANDS IS COMMON

Swapping wives and husbands in this country is becoming as common as swapping horses, declared Supreme Court Justice Crane, of New York city, while making a ruling on a undefended divorce case in Brooklyn. Justice Crane remarked: "If we want polygamy, like the Mormons in Utah, why don't we come out bravely and establish it here? Marriage is the cheapest thing under our law. Marry one day and then come back in court the following morning and get divorced. Swapping wives and husbands has become as common as swapping horses in our country. At the same times we judges, the supposed guardians of the law, are forced practically to sit back and wink at felonies and watch the offenders go free.

"This man," asserted the justice, pointing to the defendant, "is a self-confessed bigamist. I will communicate with the district attorney about this case. I am sick of overlooking these offenses. Last week I sent two complaints to the district attorney and I intend to follow up the practice."

QUEEN FORCED ITALY TO WAR

Helena Frustrated the Peace Plans of Premier Giolitti, It is Charged.

BY ALICE ROHE.

Rome, May 21—By mail.—Behind the diplomatic plots and counterplots which have placed Italy in the most precarious position of its recent history a struggle had been going on which was not chronicled in the nation's Green Book. It was the struggle between a man and a woman.

The man was Giolitti, former prime minister, who at the "thirteenth" hour plunged Italy into a surging sea of neutralism, a coup d'etat culminating his work of nine long months.

The woman was no other than Queen Helena herself—the queen of Italy, the princess of Montenegro, who has been using all her influence over the king to counteract the machinations of Giolitti, the neutralist.

Queen Longed for War.

All the world knows that to the king of Italy the dearest thing in all the world is this beautiful Montenegrin princess, the daughter of the indomitable King Nicholas. All the world does not know that this same queen and princess of Montenegro has from the first hour of the nation's indecision longed and prayed for the moment when Italy would join forces with the allies. For her country by marriage to take up arms against her father's country to fight against national freedom, to aid the destroyers of Belgium, the would-be destroyers of Servia, has been a tragedy hanging over the head of the lovely queen.

To just what extent the pleadings of Queen Helena have influenced Victor Emanuel in the hours when the German-Austro-Italian accord seemed imminent no one knows.

King's Love Decides Fate.

Love of a woman has decided the fate of nations many times, and the Italians, who realize the perfect love existing between the king and queen of Italy, do not believe that Victor Emanuel could wound her whom he adores most in all the world.

While diplomats were working for the fall, or the reforming of the cabinet, according to their desires, the woman's direct and honest influence was at work in the Villa Savoia. Never tiring of giving her moral support to the king in the dark hours when he was beset by innumerable visits from conflicting diplomats, the queen sounded her one demand:

"For the love of humanity let Italy enter the war against Germany."

The queen's sentiments, known to all the Italian people, have endeared to them more than ever this princess whom Victor Emanuel married for love. Italy's entrance into the war means the triumph of a woman's love, based not upon selfish interests, but upon devotion to the "patria and to humanity."

VILLA BACKS UP ON HIS REPLY

Rewrites His Rejoinder to Wilson When Bryan Steps Down and Out.

El Paso, Texas, June 11.—Gen. Villa's reply to President Wilson's Mexican note of warning, which was to have been delivered to Special Agent Carothers on Thursday, has been delayed on account of changes in the verbiage considered necessary by Secretary Bryan's resignation from the American cabinet. Gen. Villa's original message, although friendly in tone, was regarded by some as "radical" in principle and was intended to impress the United States government with the "dignity, liberty and sovereignty of the convention government in Mexico," of which Villa is the executive.

However, since the resignation of Mr. Bryan, who was looked upon as the intimate and protecting friend of the Mexican people, it was deemed advisable by Gen. Villa's foreign minister to rewrite the reply into more conservative language and strike out the more belligerent paragraphs.

It is expected that Gen. Villa's reply will be on its way to Washington by tomorrow night. His action in rewriting the reply is regarded by many as an indication of the belief on the part of Villa and his advisers that the retirement of Mr. Bryan means a change in the "watchful waiting policy" of the United States.

VILLA MAY QUIT TO BLOCK U. S.

Announces He Will Resign Leadership to Prevent Intervention.

Washington, June 10.—Roque Gonzales Garza, head of the Villa-Zapata government in Mexico City, was deposed June 9 by the convention in session there. Lagos Chazaro, a Villa delegate from Chihuahua, was elevated to the provisional presidency. State department dispatches today told of the change.

El Paso, Tex., June 10.—Gen. Villa announced his readiness to resign from the leadership of the conventionalist army and eliminate himself from Mexican politics to prevent American intervention in Mexico. Villa's statement was inspired by President Wilson's recent note to the Mexican factions. He promised to open peace negotiations with Carranza.

General Obregon Wounded.

Washington, June 10. — General Obregon, Carranza's commander in the fighting against Villa at Leon, lost his right arm and narrowly escaped death by a shell while directing operations on the firing line. Consul Silliman reported from Vera Cruz several days ago it was rumored Gen. Obregon was wounded, and it was confirmed today in an official dispatch to the Carranza agency here.

Foreign refugees from Mexico City numbering 480 crossed the break in the railway to Pachuca yesterday en route to Vera Cruz, according to advices to the state department today from Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz. Mr. Silliman said officers in charge of the relief expedition sent from Vera Cruz reported ample facilities to take all of the refugees to the coast. The train probably will reach Vera Cruz today or tomorrow morning, and the refugees be transferred immediately to the United States transport Buford. Consul Silliman said Carranza officials in Vera Cruz had promised to facilitate the transfer.

AMERICAN RESIDENT KILLS TWO MEXICANS

Washington, June 11.—The Brazilian minister in Mexico City reports that W. P. Moats, an American resident, shot and killed two Mexicans who attempted to rob his house Tuesday night. It was the fourth time in a few months that Moats' house had been attacked by robbers. Moats was arrested, and the Brazilian minister obtained his release with difficulty.

BELGIANS DENY SNIPING CHARGE

King Albert's Government Reiterates Germans Are Guilty of Atrocities.

Washington, June 10.—The Belgian legation issued a statement Sunday in denial of the German accusations made in the recent "white book" of the organization of Belgian citizens into corps of "francs-tireurs" for the purpose of sniping the German army.

In its effort to refute the German charges, the Belgian legation asserts that the German atrocities in Belgium have been horrible beyond any belief. It declares that the Bryce investigation, as well as the one conducted by the Belgian government, proves the Germans to be barbarians in their methods of conducting war.

"Up to the present time," says the statement, "information has been received of 49 priests and members of religious orders who have been put to death in Belgium by German troops. Some of them were frightfully mutilated and tortured."

In conclusion, the legation says:

"It is useful to call attention to the fact that the German government, which, in its 'white book,' frequently cites The Hague convention, began the war by the most flagrant violation of that convention in attacking, without right or justice and in disregard of a solemn treaty, a peaceable, small and neutral nation whose only offense was that she, in her turn, refused to violate a treaty or to abandon her neutrality for the benefit of Germany."

GERMANY IS DIVIDED ON SUBMARINE WAR

Conflicting Views Held by Groups of Officials as to Points Raised by President Wilson.

Washington, June 14. — That the chances for a peaceful settlement of the present controversy between the United States and Germany are improving daily is the belief in well informed quarters here. The Washington view now is that Germany is becoming as desirous as the United States to continue peaceful relations.

The possibility of an early understanding between the two nations takes precedence in comment in official and diplomatic quarters and while no one is able to say what the German note will assert in reply, it is regarded as significant that those in the confidence of German representatives and sympathizers believe that the reply of the kaiser will be conciliatory and will admit of a common meeting ground between the two governments.

In official circles here there is a growing impression that Germany beset on every hand with an increasing number of enemies, soon will be ready to consider peace talk in the great European conflict. Accepting this surmise as correct, it is regarded as all the more likely that Germany will assume a conciliatory attitude toward the United States not only that she may avoid trouble with this nation but that the services of a powerful neutral government like the United States may be available should peace appear on the European horizon.

Unofficial but accepted reports have reached here that Germany has two groups of conflicting thought on the subject of submarine warfare. One headed by Von Tirpitz; the other is the non-military group and has as its chief sponsors Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Von Jagow, the foreign minister.

It is assumed that when the reply was sent to the first American note, the military group must have been in the ascendancy and that this largely is accountable for the fact that the former reply of Germany was regarded here as highly unsatisfactory and evasive and tending to add to the tension.

It now appears that the two German groups have become more equal in strength and it is believed that the tenor of the second German communication will depend to a great extent upon which one of these two factions wins out in the struggle within the German government.

Nevertheless, it is noted with satisfaction here that there seems to be a flow of peace talk in German quarters and this has encouraged official and diplomatic Washington to expect a reply which will lead to an amicable adjustment of a grave situation.

NO REPLY FOR WEEKS

Berlin, June 14.—The German foreign office, in an official statement published today in the Lokal Anzeiger, announces that it will be weeks before the German government can give its answer to the second American can note relative to submarine warfare.

"The German reply will be so extensive, touching so many points involved in the negotiations that it will be necessary to collect evidence from many different sources," says the statement. "It will take considerable time to get together all the material necessary for the reply and it will be weeks before Germany's answer can be given."

A slight division of opinion is noticeable in the press, some of the newspapers adopting a milder tone toward the United States than others.

The Lokal Anzeiger and the Berliner Tageblatt agree that the latest American note exhibits no sharpness of tone, but is friendly in spirit toward Germany and will afford an opportunity for further negotiations.

COTTON CARGO, BOUND FOR DUSSIA, IS DESTROYED

New York, June 10.—Fire in the cotton cargo of the American ship Brynhilda, today, caused damage estimated at $200,000. Virtually all of the 3,000 bales aboard were so damaged by fire or water soaked as to be almost a total loss.

The Brynhilda, formerly a British vessel, was loading at a Brooklyn pier and was to have sailed for Archangel, Russia, tomorrow.

WILSON FORCES BUILD FENCES

Friends of President Hope to Secure His Renomination by Democratic Party.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson's friends are bending every effort to make secure his nomination for the presidency in 1916.

The resignation of William J. Bryan from the cabinet last week, precipitating a break within the party, has served to urge the President's managers to greater activity.

The conference between President Wilson and Representative Adamson of Georgia Saturday was the first move on the President's part to line up support. A strong division of sentiment on Wilson and Bryan has been recorded in Georgia. Senator Hoke Smith, in a public statement issued Wednesday, practically pledged his support to Bryan. On the other hand, National Commiteeman Clark Howell has come out openly for Wilson and has stated that he will print no news about Bryan's peace propaganda in his newspaper, the Atlanta Constitution.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina will be an early caller at the White House this week. Senator Simmons is expected to line up with the President, in view of the attempt which Bryan made in 1912 to prevent his renomination in the interest of former Gov. Kitchin.

Senator Lewis of Illinois is expected here tomorrow. He will be asked for a report on conditions in the central west. The Bryan-Wilson split puts Senator Lewis in a rather peculiar position. Largely through the influence of Bryan, Lewis has been able to oppose Roger Sullivan at every turn here in Washington. But for Bryan, Sullivan would have won many appointments which have gone to Lewis-Dunne followers.

FORCE BELGIANS TO WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANTS

Germans Compel People to Make Materials.

London, June 10.—A morning Post correspondent, telegraphing from the north of France, says:

"According to the Belgian official estimate, there still is a native population of 7,000,000 in that country. The Germans have taken pains to set all the operatives possible to work at shell making and ammunition preparing."

BRITISH LOSE 258,069 IN BELGIUM AND TURKEY

No Figure Given of Casualties in Northern France.

London, June 10.—Total British casualties (including missing) in Belgium and the Dardanelles sphere of operations up to May 31, were 258,069. These figures are official. They were compiled by the war office and announced in the house of commons yesterday afternoon by Premier Asquith.

They do not include the heavy losses sustained by the English in northern France.

HERE ARE SOME FACTS ABOUT THE DARDANELLES

Here are some interesting facts about the Dardanelles, now so prominently before the public:

The distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles to the exit of the Bosporus is nearly 200 miles. The average width of the straits is two or three miles.

The depth in mid-channel is 25 to 55 fathoms.

There is a British cemetery in Gallipoli, kept in order by a grant from the British government. The town was occupied by the British and French as a preliminary to the Crimean war, and the British fleet was anchored off it during the closing scenes of the Russo-Turkish war.

At San Stefano, a village in the western outskirts of Constantinople, on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, the treaty between Russia and Turkey was signed on March 3, 1878, while the Russian army was encamped in sight of Constantinople.

The Turks used to say: "When we are driven out of Constantinople we will go to Broussa; when we are expelled from Broussa we will fly to Paradise." Broussa, in Asia Minor, is 57 miles from Constantinople.

TINIEST REPUBLIC DEFIES THE WORLD

San Marino, Wholly Surrounded by Italy, and Which Has Maintained Its Independent Existence 1,000 Years, is Prepared to Weather Present Storm.

Washington, June 11.—"San Marino, the world's tiniest republic, a vest-pocket edition, has been brought into the war area by Italy's declaration against Austria-Hungary," says the latest bulletin prepared by the National Geographic Society. "San Marino, despite its midget proportions, is the most venerable, the most persistent and enduring of republics. For it adds to its quality of being one of the smallest states in the world, that of being the oldest state in Europe. It has weathered violent storms, storms threatening to extinguish even its memory among men, by the score; and, today, the ancient, midget republic is again on the firing line of a world convulsion.

"San Marino is situated between the Italian provinces of Forli and Pesaro-Urbino, in the north of Italy, near the Adriatic coast, within reach of big guns from the sea. It lies about 12 miles southwest of Rimini, an Italian coast city, and well within the zone exposed to hostile airship and aeroplane attack. The republic has one town, which lies toward the coast, about 115 miles due south of Venice.

Its Population Is 10,000

"The little state has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of some 10,000. Its territory is very hilly, mountainous in the neighborhood of its city, where the Monte Titano, an offshoot of the Appennines, reaches the highest elevation in the republic, that of 2,650 feet. The city stands at the south of this precipitous rock, and is sheltered under the defenses of the mountain, whose three summits are crowned by fortifications. These strong positions like the Black Mountain of the Montenegrins, have played a significant part in the preservation of the republic through the centuries of war, anarchy, neighborly aggression, and hate of democracy that the small state has seen since the year 951, when it adopted its republican form of government. This government, with modifications, is still in force today. The arms of San Marino are three peaks, each crowned with a tower. The shield is a silver shield, and, besides the defended mountain peaks, displays the patron saint.

"The climate is healthful. Cattle-raising and wine production are the chief occupations in the republic, while lace and embroidery working are a growing home industry. Many of the citizens of San Marino earn their livelihoods outside of the narrow limits of the Fatherland as mechanics, the mason's trade being the most popular. Some excellent stone carvers come from among this people, and marble figures form one of the exports.

Fine Parliament Building

"The town of San Marino, which grows around its mountain, is protected by a wall and shelters about 2,000 people. It contains the republic's parliament building, a fine type of public structure, much more pretentious than the legislative halls of a number of nations many times as large. There are five churches and one or two other interesting architectural features in the city.

"The Parliament of San Marino is a representative body, with 60 members chosen for life service from among the burghers, landowners and nobility. The executive power reposes in a committee of twelve, chosen from among the representatives and of two 'reigning captains', selected by the chamber from its membership every six months. The annual income and expenditure is about $60,000. San Marino has no public debt. It has a treaty of friendship with Italy.

"Military service is compulsory in the little republic, for it has often found that the preparation of its citizens was the only guarantee of the endurance of its liberal institutions. All of its men are technically obliged to serve with the colors from 16 to 60. The available forces of San Marino total about 1,500, a trim and well-equipped army. The republic issues its own postage stamps and copper coinage. Coins of higher value are Italian.

Founded in Fourth Century

"The city is said to have been founded in the fourth century by Saint Marinus of Dalmatia. In 951, it had developed into a little republic, and during the long years of its history several times forced the recognition of its independence from greatly superior adversaries. When Italy went to war with Austria for her independence, San Marino declared its neutrality with much the same consciousness of the importance of this manifesto as that felt by the powerful sister republic, the United States, in declaring its position in the present world struggle.

"Napoleon respected the independence of the little state, and sentiment preserved the republic in 1860-61—the Liliput of 1,000 years survived independent in the midst of a united Italy."

ASKS KAISER TO AVOID U. S. BREAK

Berlin Organ Proposes an Understanding With This Country in Crisis.

Berlin, via London, June 15.—The Local Anzeiger prints a note-worthy article on German-American relations by its general director, Eugene Zimmermann, which coming on the heels of Friday's conciliatory article, is taken to mean that influential representatives of politics and business are standing behind this paper and exerting their efforts for a German-American understanding.

"President Wilson," says Herr Zimmermann, "desires nothing more and nothing less than an understanding between Germany and England concerning the forms of maritime warfare, which, at the same time, will insure the safety of American passengers. The task is not light, considering the development of naval war, but it can be soived if all interests display good will."

New Form to Warfare.

A new form might be given to naval warfare, Herr Zimmermann continues, on the basis that passengers on ships with special marks of identification and sailing under the government guarantee that they are unarmed, should receive proper consideration at the hands of submarine commanders.

The compromise must also involve the withdrawal of the British admiralty's instructions to merchantmen to attack and ram submarines on sight.

The article ventures to indicate for the first time to the German public that there may be a second side to the question of arms shipments. Herr Zimmermann pays his respects to what he terms "typewriter heroes, who, far from the front, are preaching war to the knife against everybody," and concludes:

Urges an Understanding.

"We wish to act and write with blood and iron, but just because we are fearless and determined, we may look for possible ways by which to arrive at an understanding with America. We need not close up our department of incoming and outgoing declarations of war, which heretofore has worked nobly, but it seems to me that we can curtail the output somewhat without incurring a reputation for excessive caution."

The editor of the Tageblatt, Theodor Wolff, also publishes an article in favor of a policy aimed at the avoidance of new conflicts and the bringing in of new adversaries. He urges a suitable method for giving German diplomacy adequate authority and prestige at home to stand firm against "jingo and whip-the-world enthusiasts," the creation of an advisory council to the foreign office; in which former ministers and secretaries of foreign affairs, ambassadors and leading members of parliament should have seats.

As a result of American mediation the exceptional treatment which was being accorded German submarine boat prisoners in England and an equal number of officers prisoners in Germany has been discontinued. Germany today notified the American embassy that the British officers who were selected for retaliatory treatment here would, like the submarine prisoners in England, hereafter be confined with the other prisoners of war and given the same treatment.

ENGLAND NEEDS $1,250,000,000

London, June 14.—An additional estimate of $1,250,000,000 in the cost of the war for England during the year ending March, 1916, was introduced in parliament today. This practically doubles the original estimate of the cost of the war, the increase being necessary by the increased demand for munitions. Money is also being loaned to Italy to fight the Austrians.

HANDIEST THING IN THE WORLD

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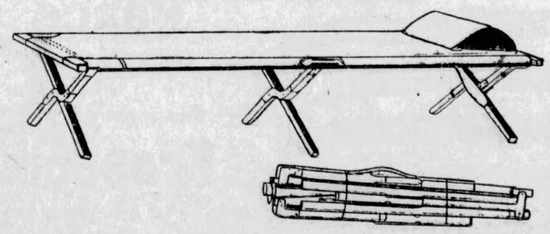

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This comfortable cot folds up into a little bundle, as shown in the lower right hand corner of the illustration.

It is strong, durable, sanitary—and wonderfully cheap at the Blade price.

Size 6½ feet long; 2¼ feet wide; 14 inches high; folds to 3¼ feet x 6 inches wide. The stampings are made of 14-guage open hearth steel; the frame is of 1¼ square beech, and has two coats of varnish. The cover is made of 12 ounce, double filled, tan color duck, with the corners carefully turned and bound. A pillow slip of the same color is sewed to the cover.

Address

Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—66 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 707, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and Women Everywhere. Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during summer and fall. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

20cts each paid for tobacco users' names. Contract, blanks, etc., 10 cts., returned if dissatisfied. Superba Co., F-6, Baltimore, Md.

Wanted—Several industrious people to distribute moral literature; will pay $180 for 90 days' work. Purity Co., Pope Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no mater how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Little Fortune Maker—New Plan, never used before. Backed by biggest men in state. $10 start may make you rich. No work to do. $75,000,000 made by others last year. Send no money. Get all facts and new 64-page picture book that tells the story. This may change the whole course of your life, like it did mine. Greatest plan ever devised. Just send name and address, then get all the facts. Everything absolutely free. KENTON McCOY, 1150 First National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Are you from Missouri? Big money in mail order business. I'll show you. Write C. H. Lavers, 551 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

AGENTS.

Big Summer Seller. Make $10 a day. Big season is on. Get busy. Sell concentrated soft drinks—just add water. Delicious summer drinks for the home, picnics, parties, fairs, games, etc. Every popular drink; small package, makes 80 glasses—less than 1 cent a glass. Guaranteed under U. S. pure food laws. Big profits made $16 first day; Quinn took 115 orders in 10 days. Others coining money, selling to soda fountains, soft drink stands, etc. 260 other quick weather sellers; over 1000% profit. Territory going fast. Complete outfit furnished free. Write today free. Just a postal today—now. AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., 2439 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We will pay you $120 to sell and distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not necessary. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. Universal Bible House, 773 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

We start you in soap and toilet goods business without a dollar. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Toilet Co., 3624 Easton, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Farms for Sale—We have several good farms for sale in Del. Co., N. Y. from $20 to $50 per acre. Oliver & Dumms Farm Agency, Treadwell, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

POULTRY.

Day-Old Chicks—Low prices for summer delivery; best exhibition birds are bred; eggs in June, best winter layers in July; immediate delivery of strong blooded stock; circular free. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 7, Tiffin, O.

43 Varieties, Poultry, Pigeons; reduced prices on Homers, Guinea Pigs. Catalog in colors free. Missouri Poultry & Squab Co., Dept. F. I., Kirkwood, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

High class collie pups; registered parents; males, $10; females, $5. N. R. Peck, Rustburg, Va.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 926 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for $1,000 list of inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1052 tells how. Write immediately —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

107 Acres, $3,600

Live Stock, Tools and Crops.

Two horses, 10 cows, 4 calves, heifer, yearling, farm machinery, wagons, tools and all stock thrown in with this New York state farm taken now; income last year $1,000; deep loam fields, extremely productive, spring water pasture for 15 cows, 10 acres in wood, lot fruit trees, 200 sugar maples; 9-room house, 50-ft. barn with spring water, poultry house, big cow barn, other buildings; must be sold at once; if taken now only $3,600 for everything, part cash, balance easy terms. Full details and traveling directions, page 24, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 160, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Agents sample bungalow rug for $1. To introduce our famous bungalow rugs which are waterproof and fast colored, we will send you an elaborate agents sample size 18 by 36 postpaid, for only 98c. A great chance for live agents to make money. Write today for sample rug and exclusive territory. Don't delay. W. S. HOWARD CO., Waldoboro, Maine.

AGENTS 100% PROFIT Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER. Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Faster than a flash. Instantly with gloves on. Outwears the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 3878 Home St., Dayton, O.

ASKS MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

Colonel Thompson Says $500,000,000 Would Be Insurance for Nation.

New York, June 10.—Speaking before 300 of the most eminent men in this city at the Recess Club today Robert H. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the National League, declared it would be cheap insurance of an intelligent and economical sort for the United States to spend $500,000,000 at once for greater army and navy. The league has petitioned President Wilson to call a special session of congress to urge such an appropriation.

This sum would render war only remotely probable by putting us in a position of respect among the nations, he said. The annual cost for interest and sinking fund would be about $30,000,000. This is a small amount, he urged, for a country which, 50 years after the Civil War, is spending $170,000,000 annually on pensions resulting from that war.

Small Insurance.

The Civil War involved the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars' worth of property. Thirty million dollars a year is very little to pay as insurance against the repetition of such a catastrophe, he declared.

He called attention to Admiral Fiske's statement that five years would be required to make our navy adequate. Every day that we wait in beginning this preparation, he said, is one day added to the danger limit.

We should learn from the example of England, he said, and never find ourselves in her pitiable condition through lack of preparation for conflict. The late navy maneuvers demonstrated clearly that a fleet which might quite probably be brought against us could easily destroy our navy and land an invading force.

Five hundred million dollars, he declared, mean only the labor of 50,000 men, or one-tenth of one per cent of the male population of the United States, extended over five years.

ORIGIN OF NAME

The Brandywine river was first named the Fishkill. Brunce says that the stream was renamed by the Dutch to commemorate the loss at its mouth of a vessel loaded with brandy. Another authority says the name was given on account of a famous distillery on its banks.